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MUSLIMS WILL JOIN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM; DEATH TOTAL RISING

League Willing to Cooperate Declares Jinnah After Conferenc at Bombay

MORE THAN 2,000 KILLED

Police Side With Demonstrators At Bangalore—Rural Areas Affected by Move

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, at the close of the working committee meeting, which has been in session in Bombay since August 16, declared that the League is willing and is always ready to cooperate with any party toward obtaining an India for the Indians, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

2,000 Indians Killed

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 20.—The total death toll in India since the outbreak of the uprising on August 9 is estimated to have reached more than 2,000, as many casualties were caused also yesterday when British authorities opened fire on the public at five different localities, with the increasing disturbances throughout the country.

Police Side With Agitators

Special to the Nichi Nichi

CANTON, August 20.—At Bangalore, the angry public attempted to destroy the post office and other public institutions yesterday, but in this disturbance it was notable that Indian policemen sided with the uprising people. As the result, the situation at the city has become worse causing six deaths and 32 wounded, it is reported from New Delhi.

Rural Districts Rising

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, August 20.—The Indian uprising is developing in big cities and spreading to rural districts, despite the British propaganda report that it is being suppressed.

Great Britain is really fearing that this would be only the beginning, and there would develop a real non-obedience movement. As leaders of the India National Congress Party were all arrested in utter disregard of the declaration made by Mahatma Gandhi that there would be left one week for negotiation before resorting to a non-obedience movement, the leaders of the party did not have time to issue their orders. Thus, the uprising that rose in different sections of the country is believed to have occurred spontaneously and locally.

At Bombay, leaders among factory workmen have been very active in the uprising, and it can be said this is attributed to an outburst of the public indignation rather than a planned action by the Congress Party. The members of the party who are left leaderless are now formulating their own systems for the execution of non-obedience action.

The plan for the proposed non-obedience movement as drafted by Gandhi, and announced by the British Government includes the disturbance of political structure, closing of shops, withdrawal of attorneys from courts, demonstrations by students, cutting of telephone and telegraph wires, suspension of all transportation facilities, strikes at war industry plants, suspension of the construction of airneus, ob[illegible] air defense equipment and other sabotages.

Farmers May Rise

The British Government believes that farmers would blindly follow the order of Gandhi, and are seriously considering measures to be taken against the uprising that is expected to spread to the entire country.

Britain is said to be thinking of negotiating with Gandhi upon the subsiding of the uprising. Also a plan of oppressing the Congress Party and making Indians not belonging to the Congress Party organize a temporary Government. Opinion in India and also in Great Britain is divided on the selection of these two plans. The objection to the first plan is that the Congress Party would continue its activity until it has gained its final objective. The second plan is opposed because such a temporary Government would be practically useless.

In the meanwhile, the non-obedience movement is spreading to all corners of the country. India cannot rise with arms, but the British cannot oppress the Indians by arms.

Peace Drive in China Pushed

C.P.S.

KASHING, August 19.—Hsu Hsiohing editor-in-chief of the Central Press Service of China, and several Japanese journalists proposed a joint declaration for increasing the efficiency of their publicity work in connection with the pacification campaign in the areas southeast of Lake Taihu, at a meeting held here recently.

Indus River Overflows; Larkana Under Water; Governor Seeks Help

Domei

VICHY, August 20.—According to a Havas dispatch from Karachi, the Indus River has overflowed and Larkana, about 250 miles from the mouth of the river, is under water. Mehar, a short distance south of Larkana, is also in danger, and people are taking refuge in safer places. A wide area of land has been devastated by the flood with damage estimated at several million pounds. The Governor of Sind Province is asking for contributions to relieve the victims of the flood.

SYRIA DISAFFECTION SEEN GROWING FAST

People Infuriated by British War Behavior—Strikes Breaking Out Daily

Infuriated by the British war preparations in western Asia, now proceeding without any regard for the convenience of the native inhabitants involved therein, Syria is rapidly becoming anti-British, an Asahi special dispatch from Rome reported Thursday, revealing that strikes among workers have been a daily occurrence in that country since the early part of August.

On August 10, traffic on the Aleppo-Beirut railway was again suspended owing to a strike of railway workers, and the British authorities became so flurried that they issued instructions that British soldiers garrisoned there would be allowed to fire upon any suspicious person. Thus, the atmosphere among the native inhabitants has grown more anti-British, the dispatch asserted.

Thus, the reporter added, Britain and her allies, now confronted with the need of setting up a second front somewhere in Europe, have another difficulty to contend with. With the Eastern Front and the African war sector being as they are, the anti-Axis camp, especially Britain, cannot avoid their unhappy fate, despite their propaganda to the contrary.

The Asahi in this connection, in a general survey of the prevailing situation in the European fronts, commented as follows:

Big Action Looms

On the North African front, though no particular activity has been reported for more than a month, a large-scale action is expected to be launched soon by the Axis forces. These troops to ensure that their coming onslaught will be as destructive as possible, are busily engaged in preparing for the offensive in complete disregard of the tropical heat and other inconveniences. These brave soldiers, it is said, often had to go without a drop of water for several days only to be rewarded with some found at the bottom of deep holes they dug in the scorched sand.

Though outwardly the war in North Africa is at a stalemate, when closely surveyed, it is seen that some important positions for the expected large-scale offensive have been secured by the Axis forces.

One thing to be noted here, is that the war situation in the northern Caucasus greatly affects the North African and West Asian sectors. This has led the anti-Axis camp to do their utmost to set up a second front to alleviate the plight of the Soviet forces in the Eastern Front. Under the present circumstances, however, when all Anglo-American attempts to land forces on the European Continent have been frustrated, any deliberate discussion of the formation of a second front among the anti-Axis leaders has no hope of bearing any fruit.

Urges Conscription

As things stand at present, Britain is evidently of the intention to defend Egypt and Syria at all costs. In Egypt, the British authorities re-

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY SHIPPING LOSSES TOTAL 19,000,000 TONS

Include Captured and Detained Ships in European and Asia Wars Up to June

Approximately 19,000,000 tons of shipping were lost, including captured and detained ships, by the belligerent countries since the outbreak of the European War and the War of Greater East Asia up to the end of June this year, according to a survey conducted by the planning department of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Miyako reported today, quotes Domei.

The total amount of losses, the report disclosed, is 28 per cent of the total tonnage of the world merchant marines at the end of June, 1939. The shipping losses during the first half of this year are estimated to have aggregated 5,000,000 tons.

ARMY FIGHTS CHIANG 229 TIMES IN SHANSI DEALING HEAVY LOSS

Japanese Inflict Series of Telling Blows on 27th Army In One Month of July

3,226 ENEMIES CAPTURED

Chungking Casualties and War Equipment Losses Mount—People Seen Disgusted

Domei

TAIYUAN, August 20.—Japanese units engaged enemy forces in some 229 clashes in Shansi Province during the month of July, including mopping-up operations and annihilation campaigns against Chiang Kai-shek's 27th Army in the Taihang sector.

During these operations, 3,226 war prisoners were captured by the Japanese, 1,344 enemy troops surrendered, and the Chungking forces left afield 6,682 dead.

War trophies obtained by the Japanese are as follows: 19 trench mortars with 663 rounds of ammunition, 243 light machine-guns with 16,102 rounds of ammunition, 3,408 rifles with 396,625 rounds of ammunition, 177 automatic pistols, 60 hand-grenade throwers, 5,077 hand grenades, and various other war materials.

Defeats Disgust Chiangsters

The miserable defeats of the United States and Britain in the Greater East Asia War, the general reverses in the European front on the part of the Allies and the current disturbances in India have dealt a considerably heavy blow to Chungking, according to an Asahi dispatch from Canton dated August 20.

These factors, says the report, have spurred the lowering of morale of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Army and also accelerated the shortage of materials in the Chungking camp.

As for the resisting power of the Chungking forces, it has been dealt a severe blow by the general offensives conducted by the Japanese in North, Central and South China and also in Burma. As a result, the Chungking regime has been driven into a state of confusion with severe friction rising among respective armies.

It is reported that military administration conferences have recently been held in respective war zones to discuss on the subjects of the enhancement of military discipline, cultivation of positive spirit and obedience and the strengthening of the military organization.

U.S. Air Force Weak

The reinforcement of the American air force in the Chungking camp, on which General Chiang had placed much hope and reliance, has proved to be almost futile, as it caused a confusion to the unity of command of the Chungking forces.

Furthermore, the United States air force in China have been so miserably shattered by the Japanese air units in the period from late July up to now, that U.S. Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking 5th and 6th Divisions, is said to have declared, "The efficiency of the Japanese war planes and the proficiency of the Japanese aviators are indeed wonderful. The American air force is no match to them. The bravery shown by the Japanese airmen is worthy of being known by the American people."

Another recent indication is the acute dearth of materials and war supplies in Chungking. With the progress of the Greater East Asia War, all Chiang-aid arteries have been cut off and it is said that the Chungking authorities are now frantically trying to mobilize all industrial organizations available.

According to information reaching Canton, the plans of developing coal, oil and iron ores in the northwestern zone were discussed at the 11th Technical Conference held in Chungking on August 3 and also at the Scientists' Convention held in Lanchow at the beginning of this month. The Governments of various provinces including Yunnan, Kangsi, Hopei and Fukien have been exerting much efforts to increase the production of war materials.

On the other hand, the disturbances in India has had a far-reaching effect on Chungking. General Chiang is said to have lamented, "Chungking has suffered more than Britain from the uprising in India." His remark is held to be an indication of the severe blow the Indian independence movement has dealt to the tottering Chiang regime.

Delegates for Hsinking

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 20.—Delegates to participate in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of Manchoukuo have been nominated by the Chinese National Government, and the Manchoukuo Ambassador to China has been duly notified.

Wang Ching-Wei Honors Ushiroku

President Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Government, called on Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, who was recently relieved of his post as Chief-of-Staff of the Imperial Japanese Forces in China, on August 18, at his residence in Nanking, and expressing hearty appreciation for the service rendered by the Lieutenant-General for the pacification and progress of reborn China, presented him with a gift. (Telephoto from Fukuoka.)

American Scribe Lauds Greater Manila As Normalcy Returns Under Japan's Rule

Editor Wilkins of Daily Bulletin Finds Filipinos and Foreigners Happy—New Order Shows City Fast Resuming Pre-War Activities

Domei

MANILA, August 20.—Complete return of normalcy to this city through restoration of public utilities services and the resumption by the people of their everyday pursuits was emphasized today by H. Ford Wilkins, chief editor of the Manila Daily Bulletin, former American-owned paper, and ex-Philippine correspondent of the New York Times, who has been given special permission to live outside of the Santo Tomas Internment Camp because of ill-health.

"This city has had the scars of war removed or so completely covered up that it looks like the old familiar Manila except for the conspicuous absence of Americans from its daily life," commented Mr. Wilkins in an exclusive article written for Domei.

"Public utilities are now operating with complete Filipino personnel under Filipino-Japanese joint management," he stated. "The Meralco yellow street cars are running on full schedule jammed with passengers from morning till night and the bus lines have also commenced services with large fleets of blue and white busses.

"The Philippines Government has trimmed its sail with drastic cuts in personnel which admittedly had been too heavy under the Commonwealth, and is now estimated at 85 per cent of the pre-war Government roster."

Finance Strengthened

He pointed out that the Philippines financial structure has been rehabilitated by the reopening of Japanese and Filipino banks including the Philippines National Bank. Military notes are circulating freely on par with the peso, Mr. Wilkins noted, adding that prices of basic foodstuffs, especially rice, have been kept within reasonable levels at Manila by firm governmental control.

He also disclosed that the restoration of public instruction in the primary schools has begun to relieve the unemployment among some 45,000 teachers in Manila, and said that the work had been delayed by the tedious task of revising the textbooks.

"Manila is free from epidemic diseases such as malaria and dysentery despite the extreme weather conditions which have produced the highest hot-season temperature and the heaviest precipitation of rain in half a century," he added.

"Official campaigns have been launched to encourage cultivation of small garden plots in Manila and by encouraging gardening, the Government officials have been trying to arouse a sense of community pride of ownership among the Filipinos and to develop cooperative spirit.

"Manila now has two English language newspapers as well as one in Spanish, two in Tagalog and one in Japanese.

"The Filipino-owned English language paper appears daily and Sunday while the Japanese-owned Sunday News, also in English, is a weekly publication.

Entertainments Plentiful

"Numerous movie-houses in the city are showing American films and the night clubs and restaurants are enjoying good business largely on account of the display advertising which they run in the newspapers. Night life still flourishes in Manila, but the attendance is limited to those who have the means to afford the high prices asked.

"Recently, much news space in all papers has been occupied by lists of Filipino war prisoners with about 1,000 names of released prisoners appearing each day during the last week in July and the first week in August.

"Approximately 1,000 American and British internees have also been released by the Japanese authorities because of old age, or disability to take care of young children or sick relatives or for essential errands.

"American, British and Dutch priests, sisters, ministers of the gospel and families of all sects have enjoyed special consideration of the Imperial Japanese Army which has allowed them to remain in their own churches and properties."

"Some of the internees have been released to their own homes where they are allowed to take walks, go marketing, visit the doctor, attend church, read the newspapers, and listen to the radio broadcasts.

"Manila is still Manila and the removal of war restrictions has progressed as fast as conditions have permitted. Blackout restrictions have been lifted since March 5 and air raid sirens dismantled with the exception of one which at noon announces with a single familiar blast the daily time signal from Tokyo."

E. ASIA WELFARE PARLEY CONCLUDES 3-DAY EVENT

Ceremony Held in Auditorium Of Manchuria Medical College

Domei

MUKDEN, August 20.—The three-day East Asia Welfare Conference, held here since Tuesday and participated in by more than 500 representatives of China, Mongolia, Thailand and Manchoukuo, was brought to a close this morning with a ceremony held in the auditorium of the Manchuria Medical College.

The event was held in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of Manchoukuo.

LIEUT.-GENERAL KAWABE REPORTS TO NEW DUTIES

Newly Appointed Chief-of-Staff To China Sees General Hata

Domei

NANKING, August 20.—Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, newly appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, arrived here this afternoon by plane.

After reporting to General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army here, Lieutenant-General Kawabe attended to the transfer of work from General Jun Ushiroku, outgoing Chief-of-Staff.

U.S. INCITES BRAZIL TO ENTER INTO WAR

Offers to Supply War Materials In Return for Military Defense Facilities

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, August 19.—The United States has started to incite the Brazilian Government to join the war, offering to supply Brazil with war materials in return for her consent to the establishment of military defense facilities in Northern Brazil by the United States.

This intention on the part of the United States is revealed by a statement made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday, in which he said:

"At the time of the first European War, Brazil was our ally, and we must remember that the United States and Brazil undertook jointly to protect the Atlantic. Even today, the Brazilian naval fleet is of great importance to the Allies. We believe that it is very profitable for Brazil to side with the Allies in the present war.

"If Brazil were unfriendly to the Allies or neutral countries as Argentina or Chile is, the uneasiness of the Allies would be great. It is up to President Getulio D. Vargas to make the final decision for the maintenance of the honor of Brazil and also for the defense of the country."

From the foregoing statement, it seems to be the wish of the United States not to lose the present opportunity to make Brazil participate in the war on the side of the Allies.

Meanwhile, Brazil has not yet decided her attitude. It is believed doubtful if Brazil that is already alarmed at the activity of German submarines would join the war, despite the danger that is bound to threaten her in the event of her participation. Thus, it is keenly watched how the pressure of the United States on Brazil would result.

PEOPLE OF LAGUNA DONATE LARGE SUM TO ARMY IN P.I.

Contribute 3,000 Pesos in Appreciation for Return of Peace and Order

Domei

MANILA, August 20.—In appreciation of the restoration of peace and order in Laguna Province, the people of Laguna contributed 3,000 pesos to the Japanese Military Administration yesterday.

The inhabitants of Laguna thanked the Japanese authorities for their efforts in affecting the return of normal conditions in their province.

Meanwhile, Governor Natalio Enriquez of Tayabas Province has his upon a scheme to encourage the production of food by drafting unemployed men in foodstuff production projects.

The Governor, at the same time, has instructed all municipal mayors in Tayabas Province to prohibit loafing of physically able men.

Quits F.I.C. Trade Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 20.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has accepted the resignation of Lin Chia-min from the post of trade representative in French Indo-China.

MORE BLACK SEA SHIPS SUNK; LINE BETWEEN DON AND VOLGA CAPTURED BY GERMAN FORCES

Pope Donates $45,000 To Hongkong Governor For Japanese Wounded

Pope Pius XII, acting through the Right Revered Mgr. Henry Valtorta, Bishop of Leros and Apostolic Vicar of Hongkong, has presented a gift of 45,000 Hongkong dollars to the Japanese Government-General at Hongkong for use in consoling wounded Japanese soldiers, the Nichi Nichi reported on Thursday from Hongkong, states Domei. The paper said that the Supreme Pontiff's envoy in Hongkong yesterday made the donation in the Pope's behalf when he called at the office of the Japanese Government-General at Hongkong.

'LANDING EXERCISES' SHOCK TO U.S. PUBLIC

Expected to Hear Details but Navy Spokesman Says It's Only Practise

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The people of the United States were greatly disappointed when the United States Navy spokesman declared that the Anglo-American landing operations on the French coast at Dieppe had been a "landing exercise", for the American public had sincerely believed that the landing was the realization of the much talked of "second front," according to a New York dispatch.

All the newspapers in the United States featured the landing with banner headlines yesterday reporting on the success of the attempt when suddenly came the childish explanation from the United States Navy Department, instead of the much awaited detailed informations on the success of the operations, the dispatch disclosed.

Many Prisoners Taken

Domei

BERLIN, August 20.—In frustrating the attempted British landing on a 25-kilometer sector near Dieppe, German forces already have taken 1,500 prisoners, including 60 Canadian officers, the High Command announced today.

Although the enemy successfully landed 28 tanks, they were completely destroyed by intense German gunfire, it was said.

During the attempted landing, the British lost four destroyers, three motor torpedo boats, seven transports, one escort vessel and two special ships, which were either sunk by the Luftwaffe or artillery units. The Luftwaffe also crippled four cruisers, four destroyers, four motor torpedo boats, five transports and a special vessel, it was said.

The enemy forces, the communique said, included English, Canadian, American and de Gaulle troops.

American Blood Spilled

Commenting on the abortive Anglo-American attempt to force a landing at Dieppe yesterday morning, official Vichy quarters declared Wednesday that it was the first time that American troops participated in a counter-offensive against the European continent and that in doing so, at the behest of Premier Stalin, much American blood was spilled on European soil and several hundred American soldiers are now prisoners of the German Army, reports Domei.

Meanwhile, the French Ministry of Information pointed out that the attempt, made immediately after Churchill's return from Moscow, reveals that the Soviet Union is on the verge of collapse. It is clear, the Ministry said, that Premier Stalin demanded immediate action from Churchill in the Moscow talks.

More Attempts Likely

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, August 20.—The attempt to open a second front with a huge number of American and British troops by landing on Northern France ended in utter failure because of the strong counter-attack made by the Germans. However, it is observed that such attempts will also be made even in the future.

The British and American authorities received on July 22 the ultimatum from the Soviet Union for opening a second front, and for this reason Premier Winston Churchill had to fly to Moscow and also the British-American attempt to land on France was made, according to German authorities.

At the Moscow conference, Premier Josef Stalin said that unless a second front was opened by the American-British forces immediately,

(Continued on Page 2)

Luftwaffe Accounts for Three More Soviet Cargo-Carriers

KEY DEFENSES TAKEN

Domei

BERLIN, August 20.—During operations over the Black Sea yesterday, the Luftwaffe sighted and sank three Soviet transports, the High Command announced today.

After intense storming attacks, the German land forces have successfully taken the strong Soviet defense line between the Volga and the Don Rivers, south of Stalingrad, the communique said.

During these operations the Germans captured 3,391 Soviet troops, 52 tanks, 56 guns, 90 machine-guns and trench mortars as well as 66 flammenwerfers.

North of Orel, an additional 14,000 prisoners were taken by the Germans as well as 400 tanks, it was said.

In addition to these losses, the Soviets lost a total of 200 guns, which were either captured or destroyed by the Germans, the announcement said.

East of Vyasma and near Rshev, stubborn enemy attacks successfully were repulsed by the German forces, it was said.

On the Eastern Front yesterday, a total of 104 Soviet planes were either shot down or destroyed, the announcement stated.

Soviets Admit Crisis

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 19.—German pressure on Novossisk and Grozny is rapidly increasing, and the Soviet authorities are frankly recognizing that the situation in these sectors is becoming critical, it is reported from Moscow.

Kotelnikovsk Battle Rages

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 19.—A great tank battle is now being fought on the vast grass-covered plain northeast of Kotelnikovsk between the Soviet and German forces, according to information reaching here from the firing line.

Soviet forces are now making desperate resistance against the German pressure with the motto of "Death or Victory."

With a group of 70 tanks at the front of the formation followed by mechanized infantry and artillery corps, the German troops are advancing rapidly and wedging into the Soviet position. Soviet tanks defending the position are said to number only 20. After a severe fighting, the German forces have finally succeeded in entering the Soviet defense line formed in a narrow area.

In this operation, the Germans used a superior number of tanks in rushing rapidly into the Soviet position.

Hungarian Regent Killed

Special to the Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, August 20.—Hungarian Regent Horthy de Nagybanya, who was active in the Eastern Front as a member of the Hungarian pursuit plane unit was recently killed in an air battle together with the pilot of his plane, according to information received here.

Portsmouth Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, August 20.—Following the repulsing of the British landing on the French coast, German bomber formations pursued British naval forces across the Channel and, during the attack, bombed important harbor facilities at Portsmouth, the High Command announced today.

Simultaneously, other important objectives along the English southeastern coast suffered heavy damages from the high explosives and incendiaries, which were released by the German machines.

The intensity of the attack can be judged from the fact that 10 German planes failed to return to their bases following these extensive operations.

Meantime, it has been learned that the Luftwaffe and anti-aircraft batteries accounted for a total of 112 British planes during the attempted British landing on the French coast.

In the air engagements, 17 German fighter planes were lost, it was said.

British naval losses during these operations, it was said, included the sinking of a destroyer, a patrol boat and five freighters and the crippling of four cruisers, four destroyers, four motor-torpedo boats, a number of landing boats and four trans-

(Continued on Page 2)

MONGOLIAN BANNERS SLATED FOR REFORM

Will Be Reconstructed Under Ten-Year Plan, Says Colonel Kadowaki

A 10-year plan has been worked out for the reconstruction of the various banners in Inner Mongolia where conditions, of such a nature as to conform to the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have been showing a steady improvement, reports Domei.

This information was brought by Colonel Mikie Kadowaki, director of the general affairs section of the Mengchiang Liaison Office of the Asia Promotion Board, who returned to Tokyo on Thursday on official business. Interviewed by Domei, Colonel Kadowaki said that the authorities of inner Mongolia are profoundly interested in the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, believing that the outcome of the war will have important bearings upon the destiny of the Mongols.

The general sentiment prevailing among the people is quite friendly toward Japan and all the Mongolian leaders are enthusiastic about their positive collaboration with the Japanese in attaining the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Colonel Kadowaki observed. With reference to the existing conditions in the Mengchiang region, the Colonel said in substance as follows:

"The Mengchiang region is composed of the northern section of Shansi Province, the whole of Chahar Province and five Mongolian leagues. The Mongols, being primarily a nomadic people, their leagues have been divided into banners without any rational administrative considerations.

"On the average, a banner is of such a size that it can be traversed in one day on horse back. There are schools, hospitals, and distributing and purchasing associations within the boundary of each banner, which are charged with the task of spreading education, diffusing sanitary knowledge, and improving economic conditions.

"When education has been further spread, the Mongols will be better able to share in the benefits of civilization. Diffusion of sanitary knowledge is required for checking the spread of diseases. Their living standard has been enhanced to a considerable extent with the help of the Japanese authorities but there is still ample room for economic improvement.

"The present budget for the Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government amounts to 100,000,000 yen. This manifests the satisfactory financial conditions of the Mongolian Government, considering that the population of the Mengchiang region is only about one-sixth of the population of Manchoukuo whose government, too, had a budget of 100,000,000 yen in the early stage of its history.

"Lastly, the industrial development of this region may be mentioned. Work at the coal mines in Tatung and the iron mines in Lungyen has been progressing smoothly. The shareholders of the Tatung coal mines will receive dividends beginning this year while those of the Lungyen iron mines are due to profit likewise from next year."

NORTH CHINA WILL STAGE BIG NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Will Assist Execution of War, Construction to Follow—Program Outlined

North China will shortly stage a large-scale national movement, thereby to assist the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia and the constructive work to follow in the wake of the war, it has just been jointly agreed by the Hsinmin Association and the North China Political Council, the Asahi special dispatch from Peking dated Tuesday revealed today.

The new campaign, it is understood, will be based on the guiding principles of the Hsinmin Association, which will be realized in the form of national general mobilization. The program of the move, as reported by the dispatch, is of the following nature:

As its guiding principles, the campaign will base its activity on (1) perfect cooperation between the Government and the people, (2) the principle "To know and to act are one and the same." These principles will express themselves in:

(1) Elimination of egoistic acts for the nation's good with the understanding that both the national and individual good will be the same at the final stage.

(2) Love for East Asia as an entity which will secure the peaceful existence of China, the idea inevitably leading to closer friendship with Japan.

(3) Preservation of the traditional Eastern principle to place morals above all things.

(4) Practice of economy in daily life.

(5) Systematic disposal of all affairs.

As to how these principles should be realized in concrete form, the North China Political Council will issue instructions when the need arises, it was also reported by the dispatch.

China Creates Tax Body

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 19.—The Internal Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance has created an eighth department to take charge of the special tax newly levied on sugar, cosmetics, wood oil, tea, bristles and feathers.

Press Comments

Friday, August 21

ASAHI—Miserable Failure of British Landing Operations

NICHI NICHI—Shameful Blunder of the Dieppe Campaign

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Hopeless Resistance of Britain and America

Miserable Failure of British Landing Operations

ASAHI—On August 19, about one division of troops comprising British, American, Canadian and De Gaullist units, supported by a number of tanks, carried out landing operations at Dieppe on the northern coast of France but were checked forthwith by the Germans and were driven back to the Channel within a few hours. This marked the sixth failure on the part of the British to land on the Continent since the first attempt last fall. It merely went to prove that the second front the British and Americans were flaunting could never be formed despite the urgent appeal of the Soviets. Dieppe is just across from New Haven, England, and as the British Navy still held the approaches to these two ports and also as the distance from Dieppe to Paris is comparatively short, only about 90-miles, the Anglo-American strategists probably thought it a fine idea to make the attempt. They found to their dismay that both the topographical conditions and the defense of the Germans were beyond anything they could cope with. Nor could they be expected to restrain the colossal German army now pressing hard on Stalingrad and the Caucasus, with a mere division.

It is unlikely, in the circumstance, that the British Government authorities ordered the landing operations with any confidence in their success. It is more probable that they made the attempt by way of demonstrating to the Soviets their willingness to try in view of the urgent appeals of the latter and also to meet the complaint at home that the big army of which the Government boasted had done mighty little since Dunkirk of June, 1940.

We need not repeat the essential strategic conditions for a successful landing campaign on the European Continent. The Dieppe line was in a frozen state but the Italo-German forces were in a position to advance. Uprisings were breaking out in India. The preparations of the United States to fight in Europe had not yet been completed. Thus it was decidedly premature to discuss the formation of a second front. The British authorities must have known that such an attempt was bound to fail. It is to be asked how long the Soviets will be satisfied with such transparent tactics on the part of the British to gain political ends by carrying out landings which they know could not succeed.

The British and Americans may still entertain a hope that ultimate victory will be theirs but their plans for a long war are being frustrated at every turn. Germany, Italy and Japan are securing more and more abundant resources from their ever-expanding areas under occupation and they are developing them at a brisk tempo. Their fighting strength, therefore, is increasing daily.

Shameful Blunder of The Dieppe Campaign

NICHI NICHI—According to the communique issued on last week's Moscow conference, the Democratic Allies arrived at various decisions for the prosecution of the war but naturally we do not know what they were. In regard to the question of the second front, which certainly must have been discussed, some report that Prime Minister Winston Churchill informed Premier Josef Stalin that he had no intention of forming such a new front this year, while others say that the Allies were boasting that they were prepared to form a third or fourth front if need be. There was no means of ascertaining which was the truth. Then suddenly the Democratic Allies staged an abortive attempt to push into France by landing at Dieppe at dawn on August 19. Was the second front decided on at Moscow such a half-hearted and flimsy thing? If so, it becomes more and more puzzling.

The talk of a second front is quite old. It is easy to understand the feelings of the Soviets in so urgently pressing the matter on the British and Americans. Premier Stalin may be partly to blame for his erroneous judgment at the critical moment but he is justified in his complaints against the British and Americans over their attitude of making the Soviet Union bear, single-handed, the heavy brunt of the German Juggernaut. It is quite certain that if a strong second front were formed in some part of the European Continent, the pressure on the Soviet Union would be partially eased. But will Britain and the United States be able to comply with the demand of the Soviet Union?

In the Napoleonic Wars, Britain sent the Duke of Wellington to the Iberian Peninsula and made a success of it. It is even said that the fall of Napoleon was decided not so much by his Moscow disaster or by Waterloo but by the heavy blow he received at the hands of Wellington on the Iberian Peninsula. Also in the previous European War, the Allies developed a second front in the Near East and succeeded in undermining the position of the Central Powers from the rear. It is interesting to recall that at the time, the attack on Galipoli ordered by the then First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill entirely on his own without consulting the General Staff ended in a disastrous failure, while the dispatch of Lord Allenby's forces to Asia Minor proved a fatal second front for the Germans. Can Britain and the United States today be expected to make such brilliant attempts?

Naturally they will have a trick or two left in their bag before they breathe their last and we should not be taken unawares. It so happens, however, that we know what they have in their bag. Premier Stalin is guilty of a gross miscalculation in incurring the enmity of Germany. Is he not bound to commit another by trying to save the Soviet Union on the strength of Anglo-American aid?

What a sorry sight the Democratic forces must have presented at Dieppe! How are we to interpret this comedy? Was it a gesture toward the Soviet Union, or were they serious? If the first it was too transparent, and if the latter it was too idiotically planned. As the old sayings go, "a poor man becomes short of wits" and "long hair grows on a skinny horse." Have the British lost their wits after so many defeats? They admit that they are a nation of shop-keepers but at one time they were known as a nation of rare fighting spirit. What have they done since the outbreak of the European War and in the War of Greater East Aisa to maintain their fighting tradition? As one of spirited statesmen, Strabolgi, says, they have not won a single battle since the beginning of the present World War. As he points out, the upper stratum of the British fighting forces is monopolized by peers and sons of the rich but this is not a phenomenon peculiar to this war. It only happens that formerly there was talent among the upper classes and now there is none. Hence the British in challenging the Japanese in the east and the Germans in the west, give the impression of so many mosquitos matched against wild bulls. Can such an action on the part of the British as the Dieppe attack be ascribed to a world conqueror? We cannot help pitying our enemy. Does God intend that the fall of Britain should be made as miserable as possible?

Hopeless Resistance of Britain And America

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Anglo-American-De Gaullist allied forces carried out landing operations at Dieppe in northern France and were defeated. Since November last year the British had made several attempts to land. Except for the attacks made on the Norwegian coastal points on December 27 last year, they were all on the French coast. In every case their attempt failed. To be sure, they have all been on small scales and were rather of the nature of scouting warfare. This time it is said that they used about one division, supported by tanks and armored cars, so that it must have been on a far larger scale than hitherto.

It is a well-known fact that the European coast is solidly defended by the Germans from France to Norway, and the French coast is especially strongly fortified. The British, therefore, could not have expected to succeed in their attempt. That they had to risk the adventure in spite of this shows the circumstances to which they had been reduced.

They were afraid above all of losing the confidence of the Soviet Union. Prime Minister Churchill visited Moscow to pledge his loyalty to Premier Stalin. The Dieppe attack also was an attempt to regain his trust. Britain and America were desperate enough for any adventure.

German Troops Seize Key Soviet Defenses

(Continued From Page 1)

ports.

Enemy Attacks Repulsed

Domei

ROME, August 20.—On the northern sector of the Egyptian front, Italian forces successfully repulsed an attempted surprise attack yesterday by the enemy and inflicted heavy losses on the attackers, the High Command announced today.

During the course of an air battle over the Egyptian front, combined Axis fighter planes accounted for eight British machines, it was said.

One Italian machine failed to return to its base from these operations.

Meantime, six British planes were shot down by Axis air formations during an attack against M[illegible] yesterday, it was said.

'Landing Exercises' Shock to U.S. Public

(Continued From Page 1)

the Soviet would not be able to keep up the joint front with the United States and Britain. Also, it is reported President Franklin Roosevelt gave a personal letter to Premier Stalin dated August 12, and promised an immediate opening of a second front.

When he visited Cairo, Premier Churchill realized that to save Egypt, Tobruk had to be strengthened, but with the failure of sending a large convoy to Egypt, he realized the difficulty of opening a new front, and thus at one time he hesitated.

If the recent attempt at landing in France proved successful, it was proposed that second and third attempts on greater scales were to be made. Berlin regards the recent attempt as only a trial, but as the Germans have known the true condition of the British-American landing forces, it would now be easier to strengthen their defense.

With the failure of the attempt to land on France, a tendency to voice non-confidence in Premier Churchill is rising not only in England but also in the Soviet Union, and it is believed the position of Premier Churchill has become very difficult. The loss of one division of soldiers and many valuable ships has only resulted in proving the strength of the German defense. This is attributed to a mistaken policy of the British Premier.

NIPPON ARMY IN P.I. ADVANCES RELIGION

Filipinos Given Opportunity to Have Sincere Outlook On Life

Thanks to the self-sacrificing effort of the Religious Pacification Unit of the Army Press Corps, the Filipinos are more than before able to carry on their true faith and sincere outlook on life. Amid the purified atmosphere many marriage ceremonies which are celebrated almost every day, are giving joy and happiness to the Filipinos, reports a Miyako dispatch from Manila.

The same dispatch made the following graphic account of the religious life of the Filipinos before and after the war and at the same time praised the tremendous effort of the Religious Pacification Unit:

The propagation of the Christian gospel started with the landing in 1521 of Fernando Magellan, Portuguese navigator on Cebu Island, one of the southernmost islands of the Archipelago. With the occupation of the Philippines by Spain, the teaching of Roman Catholicism spread to every corner of the Archipelago. Almost 90 per cent of the entire population was converted. When the United States took over the control of the Philippines, the Americans brought in Protestantism and started to convert the Filipinos to their denomination. Both the Spanish and the Americans succeeded in subjugating the life and thoughts of the Filipinos under the disguise of the holy name of the gospel. The result was that the Filipinos became so Westernized that they began to lose track of their own racial traits and their Asiatic culture. With the spread of Christianity the easy-going habits of the Americans, with their corrupt morals and extravagant mode of life dug deep into the life of the islands.

When the Religious Pacification Unit witnessed the extent to which Americanism had shaped the people, it launched the difficult task of converting them to the true spirit of the Asiatics. Because of the intensity with which the Japanese have gone about their campaign, the Filipinos have been freed from the dogmatism of the American religion to awaken to the importance of their true faith. The Ante Paul cathedral, well known for its image of Virgin Mary, which is dotted with diamonds, is seen crowded with devout worshippers while others are also crowded with the people attending the morning and evening mass.

Recently many marriage ceremonies have taken place amid the joy and happiness of the people. The newly married young couples are bravely pledging their cooperation in the construction of a new Philippines. On the streets some young widows and mothers who lost their loved ones are seen walking in their mournings.

The toll of church bells echoing in the evening air is telling the hour for prayer and peaceful rest.

Syria Disaffection Seen Growing Fast

(Continued from Page 1)

cently ordered the Egyptian Government to enforce conscription while in Syria the same system is reported to have been put into effect under British pressure. Then again, Egypt has enforced martial law in Cairo, Alexandria, Suez and all the border regions.

These activities, however, will not work very well, for there are many factors against the smooth operation of the measures. Dissension between the commanders of the British and De Gaullist garrisons in Syria is one of the stumbling blocks. Another, and the most serious, is the hatred for Britishers now growing among the inhabitants of Syria and Egypt.

Teheran-Beirut Rail Stopped

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 20.—The railway traffic between Teheran and Beirut is now entirely suspended and it is believed to be due to the activity of anti-British elements, it is reported by information reaching here from Damascus.

At Palestine, strike is taking place at various war industry factories, and although the president of the Labor Union was forced by the British to order workers to return to their work, no prospect is seen of an early ending of the strike, it is also reported from Bethlehem.

CHINESE ART WORKS SHOWN

Comprise Birthday Presents Given To President Wang

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 20.—President Wang Ching-wei has sent a large number of valuable works of art to the Cultural Relics Preservation Commission for safe custody and for exhibition to the public.

These artistic productions, comprising paintings and calligraphies are part of the presents offered to the President on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

It's Schooldays Again in Tokyo

This morning, the schoolbells again merrily tinkled, bringing the happy summer vacation period for the kiddies to an end. However, despite the thought of the waiting classrooms and the beginning of their labors, this scene snapped at Taimei School, near the Japan Times & Advertiser office, reveals a scene of unexpected joy and cheerfulness.

New Yorkers Now Put on Hot Water Ration; Kimmel, Minus Braids, Munitions Adviser

Reflecting the further dearth of fuel within the United States, particularly in larger cities, a ration system will be adopted for the distribution of hot water in New York from August 22, the Nichi Nichi today reported from Buenos Aires quoting New York dispatches.

It is reported that Mayor LaGuardia, recently announced that under the new hot-water ration system, residents in apartment houses within New York will be able to use hot water only five hours and thirty minutes daily, that is, from 6:30 a.m. to 9 a.m. in the morning and from [illegible] p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening.

Meanwhile, the Nichi Nichi also reported that Admiral Husband Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, who was discharged from the United States Navy on charges of neglect of duty following the Pearl Harbor debacle, is now working as adviser to a certain munitions company in New York. The report added that decision on the Kimmel case by the United States court martial will be announced after the termination of the present war.

CHURCHILL'S EXCUSE TO STALIN REVEALED

British Premier Admitted Formation of Second Front In Europe Impossible

Special to the Asahi

SHANGHAI, August [illegible].—[illegible] second front in Europe [illegible] Premier Winston Churchill visited Premier Stalin in Moscow to explain that Britain will exert herself to assist the Red Army in West Asia, [illegible] dispatches reaching here.

According to a Transocean Stockholm dispatch dated Tuesday, all the British newspapers except the Manchester Guardian paid little heed to the fact that no mention was made in the communique issued concerning the Moscow Conference of the formation of a European second front, but [illegible] that Premier Churchill went to Moscow to explain that in West Asia Britain would develop the second front.

The Daily Express, quoted by the dispatch, said: "The North Army stationed in Palestine and the 10th Army in Iran will be sent to the assistance of the Red Army fighting to the north of the British troops."

According to the Times, London, the dispatch continues, each step made forward by the German troops in the direction of the Caspian Sea is an increasing menace to the British troops in West Asia, and the time is approaching when the British and Soviet troops must cooperate in West Asia.

Britain, by this move, is intending to exploit the Red Army in West Asia for the rescue of her own troops on the pretext of cooperation between the two for the assistance of the Red Army, it was pointed out by the dispatch, saying that it was a manifestation of the British traditional selfishness.

In the meantime, continues the dispatch, the German Government quarters attached the slightest importance to the Moscow Conference and expressed the view that the conference was no more than the British indication of her own despair.

In this connection, the well informed quarters in Germany, making fun of the British Premier, intimated their view, according to the same Transocean dispatch, in the following way:

"The fact that British newspapers and radio mentioned the formation of the second front in West Asia instead of in Europe means the confession of Premier Churchill to the effect that Britain is unable to form the so-called European front. Premier Churchill went to Moscow to persuade Premier Stalin to listen to his proposal for developing a new front in West Asia. By the empty promise of sending the ammunitions from the United States and Britain to the Red Army under General Timoshenko, Britain is, in other words, trying to deceive the Soviet Union again.

"Thus, instead of receiving assistance from Britain by her formation of the second European front, the Soviet Union is obliged to assist the British troops in West Asia."

OPIUM WAR EFFECTS ON E. ASIA ARE TOLD

Not Only China, but All Asiatic States Were Affected, Says Dr. Okawa

How and to what extent not only China itself but also other Asiatic countries were affected by the Opium War was described by Dr. Shumei Okawa in an interview with the Asahi on Thursday, the 100th anniversary of the armistice between China and Britain.

As a consequence of the armistice, the Nanking Treaty was concluded, resulting in the opening of five ports in China to international trade, Dr. Okawa said, and at the same time the prestige of the Manchu Dynasty was completely overthrown.

To that dynasty, the Opium War was a fatal blow, Dr. Okawa continued, for with the forced opening by the British of five ports the vast area of China was flooded with cheap British and American goods.

To China this was far from being a blessing according to Dr. Shumei Okawa, for competition arose between Western machine-made goods and Chinese hand-made articles resulting in the latter's complete and thorough defeat.

In the opinion of Dr. Okawa, the Opium War exerted a great influence upon Chinese finance, industry, commerce, and politics, precipitating the collapse of the Chinese State.

Taking advantage of the confusion which resulted from the collapsing process of China, Britain and other European Powers further encroached upon China, added Dr. Okawa.

Japan Also Affected

Commenting further, Dr. Okawa said that the Opium War exerted not a little influence upon Japan.

Even prior to the time of the Opium War, Japanese intellectual patriots, who had sensed the weakness of China which later became a victim of Britain, warned that British invasion would be extended further in East Asia.

Shinen Sato, noted patriot in the Tokugawa era predicted that British influence would be extended into the Southern Regions, which, according to him, had to be checked by Japan, while Shoin Yoshida, who played a big role in bringing about the Meiji Restoration, expressed in his letter addressed to Genzui Kusaka the southern policies to be taken by Japan, explained Dr. Okawa.

Concluding, Dr. Okawa said that the Opium War, in this sense, marks the turning point not only in the history of East Asia but also of the world.

FIVE BRAZILIAN VESSELS ARE SUNK IN THREE DAYS

Allegedly by Axis Submarines—Government to Carry Out Investigations

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Five Brazilian steamers, including one transport carrying troops, were reported to have been attacked and [illegible] it was alleged, by Axis submarines during the past three days, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch reaching here today.

In this connection, the Brazilian Government authorities on August 17, announced that measures will be taken regarding the sinking of the Brazilian steamers after full investigations have been made, the Rio de Janeiro dispatch reported.

The Government authorities, meanwhile, asked the Brazilian people to keep calm so as to enable the Government to adopt appropriate steps, the report further revealed.

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ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ABUNDANT IN CHOSEN

Government Doing Best to Use Power to Develop Resources

The Chosen Government-General is doing its utmost to utilize its abundant electric power supply to develop its natural resources, stated Masao Tanaka, Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, in a press interview at Shimonoseki en route to Tokyo, the Asahi said on Wednesday, reports Domei.

In order to help the Japanese Empire in the War of Greater East Asia, Chosen is fully prepared to give an abundant supply of light metals and other special metals to the homeland, declared the Vice-Governor-General.

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BRITISH ADMIT TOTAL FAILURE OF 2ND FRONT

Several Hundred Allied Troops Killed By Severe German Counter-Attack

MEN MOSTLY CANADIANS

These Were Reinforced By Americans and De Gaullists But Not By Britishers

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—Admitting in a round-about way, the total failure of the landing operations of the Allies on the French coast, the B.B.C. broadcast intercepted here today said the Allied landing parties encountered a severe counter-attack by the Germans, taking toll of several hundreds of the Allied forces.

The B.B.C. broadcast stated that the present landing operations do not mean any large-scale offensive on the European Continent, but that the main objective was to destroy the coastal defense facilities of the Axis Powers, and that, with the objective attained, the attackers will be withdrawn immediately.

The landing parties which crossed the English Channel from Folkstone, effected landing operations along the French coast extending over a distance of 128 kilometers, participated in by Canadian soldiers, de Gaullists, British, and American forces, the B.B.C. broadcast said.

Troops Mostly Canadians

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—The unsuccessful Allied landing operations near Dieppe on the French coast early this morning, was apparently an attempt to aim at psychological effects, well informed circles here opined today.

The main body of Allied troops participating in the operations were Canadian, and they were re-enforced by American and de Gaullist forces, it was also revealed.

Once again, these circles said, Britain used colonial and foreign troops for one of its most hazardous campaigns.

Meanwhile, front-line dispatches said that the German forces by this evening routed powerful British light tank units that had landed, and accounted for hundreds of enemy troops killed.

British Landing Farcical

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 19.—British troops this morning carried out landing operations in the neighborhood of Dieppe but the operations met with serious failure due to a very strong counter-attack staged by the German forces, with the army, navy and air force cooperating in close teamwork. As a result, not a single British soldier is to be found on the French coast.

Unable to turn down the persistent demand of the Soviet Union for the setting up of a second front in Europe, Britain attempted landing operations by means of a mixed unit consisting of British, American, Canadian and de Gaullist troops but this attempt has been completely frustrated on account of the battle of slaughter which the Germans conducted against the invaders.

Thus, the British troops turned the French coast into a new Dunkirk. So far as is known, the enemy captives have reached more than 1,500 and the enemy casualties and the booty captured amount to large figures. No correct calculations have been made as yet.

The enemy troops which landed were annihilated in a local battle and enemy tanks numbering 28 were destroyed. The entire German bases there were skilfully protected by the coast guard units of Germany. The enemy captives numbered 1,500, which included 60 Canadian officers. The enemy casualties are huge.

Three enemy destroyers, two torpedo boats and two transports were sunk by German fire and 83 enemy planes were shot down. Two special transports and one speed boat were sunk and five cruisers or large destroyers and two transports were heavily damaged. In this way the enemy's landing plan, which was against tactical common sense but was inspired by a political motive, ended in an utter failure.

NEUTRAL DIPLOMATS FETED

Given Banquet by Ambassador to Soviet Union Naotake Sato

Domei

KUIBISHEV, August 19.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a banquet in honor of the diplomatic envoys of Turkey, Afghanistan, Bulgaria and Sweden at the Japanese Embassy, last night.

A Japanese newsreel graphically describing the war in the Pacific which was shown after the banquet, created a deep impression among the guests.

Australia Announces Loss of Big Cruiser In Solomons Battle

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that the Australian cruiser, Canberra, was sunk by the Japanese Navy in the Battle off the Solomons, according to a telegram from Melbourne. The Canberra was a 9,870-ton cruiser, of the Australia type, the sinking of which was announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

2ND FRONT QUESTION DEBATED IN MOSCOW

Was Topic of Deliberation at Recent Churchill-Stalin Conference

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—The much discussed formation of a second front in Europe was the topic of deliberation at the recent Churchill-Stalin conference at Moscow, according to information available from Anglo-American press dispatches sent from the Soviet capital.

When Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov visited Washington and London this year, both Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt promised him that a second front would be formed in Europe in 1942.

Before this much-vaunted front materialized, the situation in the Caucasus was so gravely aggravated that the Soviet authorities felt that the Red army could not hold this sector any longer.

Premier Stalin, therefore, sent urgent demands to Churchill and Roosevelt to make good their promise to begin an offensive against the German armed might.

The Soviet demands were made on the grounds that while the German forces on the Western front numbered only a certain small army of divisions, they, would be greatly reinforced if and when Red resistance should crumble on the Eastern front.

If such a situation should arise, the Anglo-American combined forces would not be able to cope with the onrushing attack of the German forces. Accordingly, Great Britain and the United States should immediately form a second front in Western Europe at any cost.

Meantime, competent neutral observers have expressed their belief that under the existing conditions, both Great Britain and the United States are unable to carry out such a plan at this moment and that landing operations in Western Europe would be started some time next year.

Therefore, Premier Stalin decided to continue stubborn resistance until this coming winter, by devoting himself to the administration of military affairs and letting Foreign Commissar Molotov take over the duties of acting Premier.

That the conferences between Churchill and Stalin lasted as long as four days indicated that the former had a hard time to persuade Stalin concerning the delay in the formation of the second front.

CAPTAIN FUJITA OF ASAMA THANKED BY JOSEPH GREW

U.S. Ambassador to Japan Was Pleased With Treatment Accorded Evacuees

Domei

YOKOHAMA, August 20.—Pleased with the courteous treatment extended to all the evacuees on board the Asama Maru, American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, expressed his sincere thanks to Captain Fujita on behalf of the evacuees, on leaving the repatriation ship, it was revealed by Captain Toru Fujita of the Asama Maru in a press interview this morning.

Among other things, Captain Fujita said that on the outward voyage the Asama Maru and Conte Verde met an armed British merchantman near Madagascar, and the British ship suddenly steered into a zig-zag course on sighting the two ships as they emerged from a squall. However, the British ship seemed to notice the white crosses on the two ships.

Captain Fujita expressed great satisfaction on having been able to fulfil his duties without mishap.

Ships Bound for Europe

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—The Bage, a 8,235-ton Brazilian diplomat exchange ship, with 160 Italians and 27 Hungarians aboard, left Rio de Janeiro today for Europe, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city.

The same dispatch also reports that Dr. Curt Pruefer, German Ambassador to Brazil, and seventy-four German nationals left Rio de Janeiro the same day on board the ship Cuyaba, of 6,489 tons, bound for Europe.

FURTHER GAINS MADE BY NAZIS IN ALL SECTORS

Germans Reinforce Panzers In Southwestern Region; Soviets Retreating

ATTACK BY LAND, AIR

Fleeing Russians Being Pounded—Reich Troops Smash Kretskaya Defenses

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The fierce German drive toward Stalingrad, the arsenal and granary of the Soviet Union, is expected to make remarkable advances in the Kretskaya and Kotelnikovsk sectors, due northwest and southwest of Stalingrad, respectively, according to reports received here.

In the southeastern sector of Kretskaya the Germans have greatly reinforced their Panzer and infantry divisions, which are making a smashing drive under cover of the Luftwaffe. The enormous pressure exerted by the German forces have compelled Soviet troops to retreat to new positions, Soviet sources admitted. It was reported in this connection that the Germans were pounding the retreating Soviet forces from land and air, in an attempt to crush the enemy before they are able to build new defense positions along the eastern banks of the Don River.

Meanwhile, a United Press dispatch from Moscow reports that the German units advancing in the southeastern district of Kretskaya have smashed the Soviet defense positions in this sector and are now rushing toward Stalingrad.

On the other hand the German forces advancing toward Stalingrad from the south have repeatedly tried to break through the new Soviet defense lines, while other German troops, to the northeast of Kotelnikovsk, are steadily advancing into the Soviet positions in this sector, it was said.

Russians Retreating

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—Unable to withstand the furious onslaught of the German forces heading for Grozny and the Caspian Sea, the Red Army forces have retreated to Zorskaya, key point situated at 272 kilometers southeast of the Maikop oilfield and 176 kilometers northwest of Grozny, according to a message from Moscow early this morning. The Soviet authorities admitted the retreat of the Red Army Forces to Pyatigorsk yesterday.

Engage in Close Fighting

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 19.—A crack unit of German mechanized forces, which had been advancing toward Stalingrad from three sides, succeeded on Tuesday night in reaching a Soviet position and are now engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the Soviet forces, reports a special to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Soviet authorities admit the critical situation now confronting them, adding that they are dispatching reinforcements. It is reported that to cope with the situation the Soviets have sent all laborers from Stalingrad to the front line.

Reinforcements Arriving

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 19.—According to German report, both flanks of the German pincer movement are closing in upon Stalingrad, clear proof that the advance of the German Army is being directed toward that city. German vanguards are still fighting in the suburbs of Stalingrad, and fields of land mine laid by the Soviets have been destroyed. Fresh reinforcements are arriving in a steady flow aiming at the capture of Stalingrad.

Soviet Losses Told

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 19.—Casualties of the Red Army forces and their missing men during a period from May 15, when the German offensive was started, to August 15 total 606,000, according to the Soviet Board of Information. The number of tanks lost during the same period totals 2,400 and that of guns of various kinds 3,162. For the same period 2,198 Soviet planes were shot down.

Mexico Guards Panama Canal

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The Navy Department of Mexico plans stationing naval guards on Guadaloup Island and other islands in the Pacific for the purpose of protecting the western entrance to the Panama Canal, according to an announcement of the Mexican Navy Ministry as relayed here from Mexico City.

Vivid Story Told of Dieppe Fiasco; Not a Single British Soldier Left

Allied Forces Employed 15 Cruisers, Destroyers And Submarines to Offer Protection to Between 300 and 400 Boats

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 19.—Further details have been obtained regarding the British landing on Dieppe early on the morning of August 19 as follows:

The enemy force consisting of British, American, Canadian and de Gaullist troops, about one division strong, carried out landing operations on the coast of Dieppe in northern France early this morning for the first time but the German coast-guards discovered this attempt and frustrated it.

The enemy invaders came under full protection by the navy and air force and succeeded in landing tanks on the shore to protect the ground troops which had landed. The enemy casualties have reached a large figure. Since 4 p.m. today, not a single British soldier has been seen on the spot.

The remarkable success of the Germans could be secured without mobilizing any large reserve forces.

The first landing troops of the enemy appeared early this morning in some 300 to 400 boats which had been lowered from military transports in the sea off the coast of Dieppe. Then 13 to 15 cruisers, destroyers and submarines offered them protection and arrived at the coast at 6 a.m.

Behind them there were reserve forces in six transports and three freighters, forming apparently the main body of the landing troops. The indications were that if the first unit completed landing successfully, the reserve force would be landed as the second landing troops. However, the enemy plan could not be fulfilled.

LONDON IS SHOCKED BY ARMY TRANSFER

General Auchinleck's Dismissal Interpreted as Measure for West Asia Conflict

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 19.—British official and civil circles were profoundly shocked at the sudden dismissal, effected Tuesday, of General Sir Claude Auchinleck from the position of Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Middle East.

Britishers tend to connect the change in the position of the Commander-in-Chief with the German advance into the Caucasus, the British raid of Rhodes and the strengthening of British defenses in Malta Island. The change is interpreted in well-informed British quarters as a preparatory measure for imminent conflict in West Asia between the German forces on one hand, and the British and Soviet joint forces on the other.

That trans-Caucasian and Mediterranean questions were considered by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin at the Moscow conference was certain, according to a summary of observations by well-informed quarters in London.

Owing to the German advance into the Caucasus, the strategic significance of the British forces stationed in Iraq, Iran, Syria and Palestine has greatly increased.

On the other hand because of the flanking assault by Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces against the combined British-Soviet forces, the German pressure has been increased against the Allied front extending from Stalingrad to Cairo.

The urgency of a reorganization on the front while England has not entirely lost its influence in the Mediterranean needed no explanation, according to the same observation.

In changing the commander-in-chief of the Middle East, the British military authorities' intention was to modernize British equipment in the West Asia front by adding mechanized units, according to the observation from the same source.

The man who newly assumed duties in connection with the change, is in command of authorities on modern warfare.

In fact, the majority of generals saw action at Dunkirk, it is asserted.

It is recalled that General Harold Alexander, the former commander-in-chief of the British defense forces in Burma, was dispatched to Burma in March, 1942, in order to check

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SOCIETY TO ASSIST PIONEER JAPANESE

Will Guide Returned Japanese From Americas in Co-Prosperity Sphere Service

The East Asia Development Society, headed by Count Noriyasu Arima and dedicated to the task of encouraging and guiding those Japanese who have returned to Japan from North, South and Central America in contributing their special knowledge and talents toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, held its inaugural meeting Thursday morning at the Greater East Asia Hall.

Three hundred and seventy members, in addition to about 80 distinguished guests, attended the ceremony held from 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The guests included Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Head of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and Mr. Ryutaro Nagai, Chief of the Asiatic Development Section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Declaration Is Read

Following an opening address by Mr. Tsukasa Uyetsuka, Chief Secretary of the Association and concurrently the President of the Japan Higher Colonization School, Mr. Susumu Yamaguchi, of the Tokyo Kemma Teiseki Kaisha (Tokyo Polishing Grindstone Company) read the declaration of the Society and announced the names of the officers of the Society.

The Society's declaration reads as follows:

"Under the August Grace of His Imperial Majesty, and as the result of the unprecedented victories won by the Imperial Forces, the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is well under way.

"We, who are experienced in overseas development work, wish to offer our united services for the industrial development of Greater East Asia, in conformity with the Government policy."

President Count Arima then gave an address, stating that the policies of the Association included the establishing of connections with various overseas associations with Japanese membership.

Congratulatory addresses were given by guests including Ryutaro Nagai, and the ceremony closed at noon.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, August 21, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Moscow Parley and Second Front

CHUGAI—What will be the outcome of the Moscow parley? It is supposed that some results will be obtained by Winston Churchill out of the parely. Details are lacking and what is reported are mere guesses. It is no doubt true that the parley attached importance to military affairs. Outsiders hazard an opinion that the second front question was the main theme of discussion at the parley. Unable to reject the Soviet Union's persistent requests, Churchill is rumored to have touched upon this question. It is also rumored that, finding it difficult to establish a second front within this year, Churchill persuaded Premier Stalin to give up the idea for the time being and made excuses for the postponement of the establishment of a second front. The truth of these rumors is not vouched for, of course, but these reports are not entirely unfounded. The Moscow parley came to a close, and soon afterward, the attempted landing of British mechanized units on the French coast was reported. It is problematical whether or not the venture was carried out on the basis of the Moscow parley.

However vigorous Britain may try, it will be considerably difficult for it to establish a second front with its present military strength. It is true both the United States and Britain are trying to dodge Germany's fierce offensive at the expense of the Soviet Union, apparently for protection of their own interests. The fact that Churchill, arrogant as he is, took the trouble of visiting Moscow, in spite of his age, speaks volumes for this view. As the situation stands, it is simply a fool's dream to ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

BLOODY CLASHES GO ON UNABATED IN INDIAN CITIES

Death Toll Continues to Rise In Many Localities as Police Use Guns

CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY

Official British Announcement Admits 40 Killed In Demonstration

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—Anti-British demonstrations continued unabated in India, as bloody and fatal clashes took place between the Indian populace and the police in several separate parts of the country, according to latest reports reaching here.

Indian patriots in Calcutta, who had cut telephone lines, set tramcars afire and burned down post offices, were mercilessly fired upon by the police, resulting in 40 casualties in killed and wounded. In the clash, the police force suffered 12 casualties, it was said. Similar incidents were reported from Gantur and other cities in Madras Province.

At Bombay the police fired into crowds of demonstrators causing numerous casualties, while at Bangalore, (Mysore State), clashes between the police and the populace have been taking place for the past several days, it was also reported.

British Announce Deaths

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—Forty persons were killed and 55 injured from August 17 up to date during anti-British demonstrations, the British authorities in India announced today, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from New Delhi today.

Women to Start Boycott

During a meeting held on Tuesday at Cawnpore, the All-India Women's Federation resolved to put a determined fight for the sake of Indian freedom, reports the Nichi Nichi from an undisclosed locality. It was further reported that the decision not to buy British goods was the order of the day.

Chen Flays British

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 19.—Great Britain may be able to cast Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders into jails and perhaps will be strong enough to master the Indian revolution, but there are victories, the enormity of which debases the conqueror and sets free material and imponderable forces that may make for its downfall, declared Eugen Chen, former Foreign Minister of the Wuhan Government of China, in 1932, in a statement issued here this afternoon in connection with the recent arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the current Indian question.

Mr. Chen further declared that there is apparently something wrong in the British action in arresting Gandhi. No Chinese who remembers the Indian attitude shown toward the Chinese people who struggled against British Imperialism at Wuhan in 1927 can be silent on this British act by force.

If the British claim that the sword is rightly given to Britain to rule India, Britain should cease the use of such words as freedom, liberty and democracy and move back to the barbaric age, Mr. Chen concluded.

Scholar Attacks British

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—In a ringing denunciation of the British policy in India, Lin Yutang, internationally known scholar and writer, declared that the British authorities have done everything to divide India and nothing to effect a coalition government, according to a Reuters dispatch from New York.

Urging a complete reversal of tactics in dealing with the Indian situation in a radio speech tonight, Mr. Lin suggested that the United Nations cannot possibly allow the situation to deteriorate further. The British proposal recently presented to the Indian leaders by Sir Stafford Cripps has not worked and will not work.

He further suggested that the best solution for the present Indian trouble would be to curtail the autocratic and unconstitutional power of the Viceroy.

Laborers Rise in New Delhi

The situation in New Delhi became more aggravated with the uprising of flour mills' laborers, according to an Asahi report from Madrid, quoting an announcement made by the Government of India.

Traffic was completely suspended in the city, while police and military forces were being reinforced. On the other hand, police authorities are undertaking a drastic search of the houses of the local leaders of the National Congress Party and influential Indians in the city and have arrested a few of them, it was further reported.

Indians in F.I.C. Hold Round-Table Meeting To Help Independence

Domei

HANOI, August 20.—Having obtained official permission from the Government of French Indo-China in the early part of this month, 2,000 or so Indians in northern French Indo-China, who had been preparing to organize a round-table conference with the object of launching an anti-British movement, held its first committee meeting at the Indian Club, Hanoi yesterday. Passing resolutions promising assistance to the Indian Independence Movement, and protesting against the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders of the National Congress Party, the meeting vowed to exert effort toward the realization of Indian independence.

EXCEPTIONAL HONOR GIVEN TWO OFFICERS

Both Colonel Kume and Captain Noguchi Overcome With Deep Emotion By Audience

Colonel Seiichi Kume and Captain Goichi Noguchi, who were granted an audience with His Majesty the Emperor, an honor unprecedented in the history of the Army, were deeply moved and at the Gunjin Kaikan respectfully spoke as follows to an Asahi correspondent:

Colonel Kume: "The honor granted me is due entirely to my men. I am overcome with emotion and cannot say anything more."

Captain Noguchi: "I am filled with trepidation that I, leaving my men behind, and returning alone, was granted this unexpected honor. I am overcome with emotion and words fail me. I wish to divide this honor with the men of my unit who fought under me in many battles."

Captain Goichi Noguchi, who was granted the unprecedented honor, was born in the city of Tsu, Miye Prefecture. He comes from a military family, his father Junichi Noguchi being a famous commander during the Russo-Japanese War. During his childhood and early youth, Captain Noguchi had to move from one school to another each time his father was given a new post but his scholastic record was always excellent. He was always very gentle but within him flowed the strong and intense blood of his father.

Was Ski Enthusiast

When his father was serving in the Asahikawa Regiment in Hokkaido, Goichi attended the Hokuchin Elementary school and in the winter spent his surplus energy in skiing furiously. He was a great admirer of General Nogi and on his desk he always kept a bust of the famous general at which he stared when he studied. He did not have any special hobby but when he came home during vacations, while he was in military preparatory school and the military academy, he used to take out his carpenter tools and fix everything which needed repairs. This is one side of the private life of a fierce soldier who battered the British in Malaya.

Major-General Junichi Noguchi, who now serves as chairman of the Tsu Reservists Association, who interviewed by a reporter spoke as follows:

"I am overwhelmed by the Gracious Honor granted my son. I am determined that both my son and I shall further serve the nation in order to repay even a ten-thousandth part of the Imperial Grace."

FRIENDSHIP TOWARD JAPAN IN EUROPE IS NOW GREATER

Has Been Deepened Since War's Outbreak, Declares Tamotsu Sekiguchi

Domei

SHIMONOSEKI, August 20.—The friendly sentiment of the European Axis Powers toward Japan has been greatly deepened since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Tamotsu Sekiguchi, Japanese adviser to the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia in a press interview here, yesterday, upon his return from an extended inspectation tour in Germany and other European countries.

Referring to the internal situation in Germany, Mr. Sekiguchi highly praised the German people and the system of rationing daily necessities.

In conclusion Mr. Sekiguchi stated that he was welcomed everywhere by the people of Axis countries.

HIGHEST HONORS GIVEN OFFICERS BY HIS MAJESTY

Emperor Receives Those Who Rendered Conspicuous Services

GIFTS ARE PRESENTED

Lieut.-Generals and Major-Generals Receive Sake Cups Bearing Imperial Insignia

Twelve ranking officers of the Japanese Army who had rendered conspicuous services in the southern military operations were given honor yesterday morning when His Majesty the Emperor received them.

The honored officers included Lieutenant-Generals Yoshio Iwamatsu, Hajime Morioka, Masami Mayeda, Yoshie Shirokura, Tameto Sakuma, Surgeon Lieutenant-General Kenji Ibuka, Major-Generals Goro Taniguchi, Tsutomu Tanaka, Fusaki Tsutsumi, Masanori Nozoe, Sadakichi Yamaguchi, Yoshihide Hayashi, Colonel Seiichi Kume and Captain Goichi Noguchi.

Following the outbreak of the China Affair, His Imperial Majesty has graciously issued Imperial Rescripts extolling the deeds of the officers of the fighting forces but never before have officers below the rank of general been given an audience by His Imperial Majesty. The Imperial audience yesterday was also memorable for another fact in that two officers below the rank of general, Colonel Seiichi Kume and Captain Goichi Noguchi who had distinguished themselves for their gallantry and leadership in the Malayan and Palembang operations, were received by His Imperial Majesty.

Imperial Gifts Presented

The 12 officers were graciously received at 9:30 a.m. by His Imperial Majesty. Afterward Lieutenant-Generals Iwamatsu and Morioka were received by Her Majesty the Empress. All the Lieutenant-Generals were granted gifts of money and a set of sake cups with the Imperial insignia. The Major-Generals also received a beautiful set of sake cups.

Colonel Seiichi Kume, it will be recalled, was the commander of a parachute unit which made a surprise landing at Palembang in order to crush the remaining enemy air force which had fled from Singapore to Sumatra in the early part of February of this year. The enemy forces hoped to use Palembang as a base for continued resistance against the Japanese. But the Japanese were determined that they should be wiped out.

Following reconnaissance flights, the Japanese Army decided to make a surprise attack on Palembang from the air to crush the enemy air force as well as to obtain control of the rich oilfields of Palembang.

The order for the take-off was given on February 14. The parachutists left the Malay Peninsula immediately on receipt of the order. When the planes arrived over Palembang, they found that their object was hidden by a blanket of clouds. However, the poor visibility proved to be an advantage to the Japanese Forces for the parachutists suddenly pounced down from the clouds, the enemy soldiers were completely taken by surprise.

Occupies Airfield

In cooperation with re-enforcements, the Kume unit immediately occupied the Palembang airfield, military barracks and finally the oil refineries. Then, with the aid of ground units, the Kume detachment completed its assigned task, thus adding another glorious page to the history of Japanese military operations.

Captain Goichi Noguchi is the hero of the Malayan tank battle. As commander of tank unit, Captain Noguchi cut into the strong enemy position at Tororack on January 7 and then crushed the enemy forces stationed at Sulim. Furthermore, his unit obtained control of a number of important bridges, imperilled the enemy headquarters as well as the artillery positions and by noon of the same day had already succeeded in bringing about the annihilation of two enemy brigades. In these operations, the tank commander achieved spectacular results. The number of enemy guns, armored cars, automobiles, artillerymen and infantrymen taken was countless.

Hungarians Observe Mass

St. Stephan's Day, which falls on August 20, was celebrated yesterday by a mass and sermon at the St. Theresa Church, Kojimachi, at 11 a.m. attended by Nicholas de Vegh, Hungarian Minister and by the Hungarian community. After the mass, the members of the Hungarian colony were given a reception and entertained by the Hungarian Minister at the Legation at Hirakawacho.

NANKING CREATES MINISTRY OF WAR

Sweeping Reforms In Military Administrative System Announced By Government

Domei

NANKING, August 20.—In a sweeping reform of its military administrative system the National Government of China announced today the creation of a Ministry of War and the post of Chief of the Army General Staff.

The Government simultaneously announced a reshuffle in its Army personnel, appointing General Pao Wen-yueh Minister of War and General Liu I-fang Chief of the Army General Staff.

The salient points of the reform are:

First, the Chief of the Army General Staff will be Chief-Aide to the Chairman of the Military Affairs Council. He will be assisted by two Vice-Chiefs of the General Staff and the Chief of the General Affairs Board.

To Abolish Ministry

Second, with the creation of the War Ministry, the Military Affairs Ministry will be abolished.

And third, an Office for the Inspection of Army Organization and Training will be created.

It is understood that the Military Affairs Council, the General Staff and other military offices will also undergo changes as a result of the reform.

Other appointments announced today include those of Yeh Feng to the post of Inspector of Army Organization and Training; Hsia Hsuehsuan as Chairman of the Military Affairs Advisorov Council; Whang Tzu-chia as Vice-Chief of the General Staff and Chief of the General Affairs Board and Hsu Chien-ting as Vice-Chief of the General Staff.

Big Improvement Noted

Creation of the War Ministry and other epochal changes in the National Government's military administrative system, signify a long stride toward its simplification and smooth functioning, well informed circles here commented today.

These sources said that creation of the War Ministry had been anticipated for some time, since a Navy Ministry already exists.

The new post of the Chief of the Army General Staff, it was stated, signifies the strengthening of control of the Chairman of the Military Affairs Council over the whole military system, since the Chief of the Army General Staff is Chief-Aide to the Chairman.

Separation of military administration and training is precluded by the amalgamation of the former Military Training Department and Political Training Department, into the new office for Inspection of Military Organization and Training, well informed circles declared.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

pect the realization of a second front.

British Landing Attempt

MIYAKO—According to reports from foreign sources, British forces equipped with many tanks and armored cars landed on the coast of western France in and around Dieppe on the dawn of the 19th and were immediately counter-attacked and annihilated by the Germans. Although it is impossible to tell whether or not this was a prelude to the so-called second front, together with Churchill's visit to the Soviet Union, the British landing, made in spite of full knowledge of the heavy sacrifices which would have to be made, and in a sector considered most dangerous, is an incident which requires attention.

The past five attempts of the British to land have been on a small scale and were made more or less for effect. But in its timing and in its scale, the present attempt shows a hitherto unseen desperateness and seriousness.

It cannot be doubted that the British had to carry out this futile attempt because of the continued defeats of the Soviets and the loud clamor for the establishment of a second-front. But this landing attempt and the Battle off the Solomons and the American attempts to recapture their bases in the Aleutians all indicate a great change in Allied strategy. They had planned to make the Soviets resist as long as possible in Europe, and in Asia they had planned to prepare for a great counter-offensive in 1944. But it seems that such a long-term plan is no longer feasible. If they have actually come out in a desperate offensive, the situation requires careful watching.

EXHIBITS FOR BANGKOK SET

Ginza Mitsukoshi Store to Show Photos About Japan

Part of 130 photographs illustrating Japan's military might, manufacturing industry, cultural activities as well as the life of Thai students in Japan, which shortly will be sent to Thailand for exhibitions, will be exhibited at the Mitsukoshi Department store in Ginza from August 22 to 29, states Domei.

The photographs will be sent to Thailand by the Society for International Cultural Relations. Other series of photographs for exhibition in French Indo-China, Burma, Malaya and the Philippines will also be sent by the society.

Wounded Soldiers Challenge Hakone Ridge

Restored to health, a group of wounded soldiers from the First Army Hospital was seen at the Shinjuku Station yesterday morning, on their way to climb the steep Hakone Ridge.

CHOSEN TO DO PART FOR EAST ASIA WAR

May Be Made Into Important Supply Base of Foodstuffs

In order to do its share in Japan's execution of the War of Greater East Asia, the Government-General of Chosen is planning to make Chosen an important supply base, according to Masao Tanaka, Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, who arrived here Wednesday afternoon, Domei reported.

Fully realizing the importance of developing industries in Chosen, electric power stations as well as marine transportation will have to be brought under official control, which is adaptable to the peninsula, Mr. Tanaka said. Meantime, preparations for the enforcement of a conscription system in Chosen are steadily progressing and complete unity may be realized between the Chosenese and the homeland in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, he said.

As to the food question in Chosen, he said, arrangements are being with the Tokyo authorities so that Chosen may be able to act as a supply base.

In order to industrialize Chosen, it is necessary to control the electricity and the shipping industry in accordance with the actual situation, and, in this connection, arrangements are being made with the Tokyo Government, Mr. Tanaka added.

CHINESE IN MALAYA HELP IN RECONSTRUCTION WORK

Association Plans to Cultivate Malay Jungles to Increase Food Supply

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 19.—"With a group of some 2,500,000 Chinese residents gathered from all over Malaya, we are whole-heartedly cooperating with the Japanese authorities in reconstructing Malaya as a unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, declared Soong Tsun-ming, chief direcor of the Chinese Association in Malaya, in an interview wth a Domei correspondent today.

The association has 11 branch offices in Malacca, Penang, Perak and Shonan City.

"As an initial token of our cooperation with the Japanese authorities the association constributed ¥50,000,000 to the Japanese Army," Mr. Soong revealed.

Mr. Soong said that the association is formulating a plan to cultivate the Malay jungles with unemployed Chinese who will be mobilized, so as to increase the output of foodstuffs in Malaya.

The entire Chinese population in Malaya, Mr. Soong concluded, are whole-heartedly supporting the National Government of China.

KODAMA RECUPERATING

Army Adviser Is at Malang Recovering From Illness

Domei

SURABAYA, August 19.—Count Hideo Kodama, Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the East Indies, who recently contracted dysentery here while returning to Batavia from an inspection tour in Borneo and Celebes, will recuperate at Malang for the time being, it was learned today.

Count Kodama is expected to be discharged from a local Japanese field hospital, where he has been receiving special medical attention, on August 21.

London Is Shocked By Army Transfer

(Continued From Page 1)

the Japanese advance. Although he failed to accomplish his mission, the strategic principle he holds to is that attack constitutes the best defense, it was said among British observers.

Further, Lieutenant-General L. B. Montgomery, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the British Eighth Army in Egypt, a position concurrently held by General Sir Auchinleck, was in 1940 commander of the British Third Division stationed in France and is an authority on tank tactics.

British Circles Surprised

Domei

ZURICH, August 19.—The removal of General Sir Claude Auchinleck from the post of commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Middle East, as announced yesterday by the British War Ministry, came as a bolt from the blue not only to the general British public but also to military circles, the London correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung reported today.

It is recalled that General Sir Claude Auchinleck succeeded General Sir Archibald Ritchie, former commander of the British Eighth Army, after the British defeat in Libya and gained popularity among the British public owing to later war developments. For this very reason the removal of General Auchinleck from the post of commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Middle East has astonished the British public beyond all imagination, the correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung reports.

Diverse opinions are being held in London as to the cause of his dismissal. Some think that his removal means an impeachment for allowing the North African war to spread to Egypt, while others think that he will be appointed to an important post, the dispatch stated.

FILIPINOS WILL HAVE SMOOTH FOOD SUPPLY

Association Organized Under Sponsorship of Japanese Military Administration

Domei

MANILA, August 18.—For the purpose of effecting smooth distribution of all foodstuffs throughout the Philippine Islands, a Food Control Association was organized today under the sponsorship of the Japanese Military Administration here.

The Food Control Association is capitalized at 600,000 pesos, and is composed of both Japanese and Filipino firms.

Under the guidance of the Military Administration, the Food Control Association will undertake the task of supplying the public demand and the requirements of the Army, attending to the purchase and distribution of all foodstuffs at rational prices under a well-planned basis. Manila, for the time being, will act as the center of activity.

At the outset, only fruits will be placed under control, but gradually the control on meat and other foodstuffs will be effected, it was learned.

The Food Control Association will have four Purchasing Stations on the principal routes leading to Manila, where the Control Association will purchase all foodstuffs destined for Manila, and will be sold by the Association at 24 markets to be established within the city.

The Food Control Association will have its headquarters in Manila and establish branch offices in other cities and villages from where the foodstuffs will be sent to the Capital.

Large consumers, including retailers, hotels and restaurants will be called upon to organize receiving associations.

Wholesale and retail prices will be officially announced each month.

Achikalin in Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, August 15 (delayed).—Gevat Achikalin, newly appointed Turkish Ambassador, arrived here from Ankara yesterday, it was disclosed today.

MUNICIPALITY TO UP MARRIAGES IN TOKYO

Decides to Act as Go-Between, Aided by Wards, to Assure Population Increase

In line with the government's policy to increase the population, the Tokyo Municipality has launched on a new campaign of arranging marriages by acting as go-between, according to a Domei report.

At present there are only three marriage consultation offices, namely, one in Naka-cho, Otsuka, and the other two in the Isetan and Matsuya department stores respectively. These offices have not been much utilized and it is often said that the procedure is too complicated.

The new plan is to mobilize all the chiefs for the task of establishing liaison between the ward offices and the respective neighborhood associations. The cooperation of the "Kenjin Kai" (society of people who hail from the same prefectures) and of various offices where many women are employed, is also required. A tentative procedure is being carried on in the Koishikawa Ward. The head of the ward first asks the heads of the neighborhood association for the names of eligible young men and women in their neighborhood groups. Then the heads of the neighborhood associations in the same ward send in the names of eligible men and women in their respective places to the central marriage consultation office. If the experiment proves successful, the same procedure will shortly be adopted in all the wards throughout Tokyo.

The construction of a Marriage Hall will complete the new project, while simplification of the marriage ceremony will be greatly encouraged. At the same time, the regulation in the expense for the ceremony will be limited to 10 yen for each occasion. In the same building, a consultation office for the upbringing of infants will also be established for the benefit of mothers.

The head of the mothers and infants office of the Population Bureau remarked as follows: "Increase of population is an urgent wartime problem in Japan, receiving serious consideration by the officials of the Welfare Ministry and other authorities in various Government offices. In cooperation with the Government policy we will take further steps to encourage marriage among young men and women. We are hoping that young people will utilize our institution to the fullest extent."

2,000 ENTRIES SUBMITTED IN SLOGAN CONTEST IN P.I.

Result of Five Days Reflects Enthusiasm of Filipinos To Learn Japanese

Domei

MANILA, August 19.—Reflecting the great enthusiasm among the Filipinos to learn the Japanese language, more than 2,000 entries were submitted during the first five days of the Japanese Language slogan contest which opened on August 12, it was learned today.

The contest is sponsored by the Press Section of the Japanese Forces in connection with the first Japanese Language Week which will begin from August 22.

Entries are accepted in Japanese, Tagalog and the English languages and the winners will be announced on the first day of the Japanese Language Week, it is said.

Heads Shanghai Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 19.—Wu Yueh-chung was appointed chief of staff of the Shanghai Peace Preservation Headquarters with the rank of Colonel, according to the Executive Yuan at a meeting convened here recently.

AMERICA ABSORBED IN FALSE REPORTS

Busy Hiding Defeats From People Since Pearl Harbor Debacle

Ever since the miserable defeat at Pearl Harbor, the United States Government has been absorbed in broadcasting false reports to hide the catastrophe from the American people, an article in a recent issue of the Shuho says. The article follows:

The American Government went so far as to keep the public ignorant of the defeat at Pearl Harbor. However as the overseas broadcast from Japan began to reach the people, it became impossible to conceal the defeat. Finally the American authorities had to announce a portion of the losses suffered at Pearl Harbor.

The American officials also attempted to keep the results of the battle in Bataan Peninsula, P.I., secret. One report said that the American forces had taken the offensive and had dealt the Japanese a serious blow. In broadcasting this news, General MacArthur was made "the hero of the century." It all was an attempt to impress the American people and neutrals with the professed strength and bravery of the U.S. troops.

When the former commander of the American forces in the Philippines escaped to Australia, it was announced as a strategic move and when the General had retreated to Corregidor previously, the announcers called it a "temporary withdrawal."

Yet all these false reports are constantly exposing their attempts at cheating the public of the truth, and the facts of the American defeat are now fully revealed despite the desperate efforts of the United States authorities to hide them. In the fall of Corregidor, for instance, the American broadcast reported that the American-Filipino troops surrendered because of the lack of provisions and munitions. Actually however, they had abundant supplies of munitions and foodstuffs, the total amount of foodstuff being sufficient to feed 10,000 men for two months.

Makes False Praise

This American air propaganda praising the bravery of the American-Filipino troops at the Philippine front and making a hero out of General MacArthur even surprised the British people.

"Was the United States expecting to win in the Philippines?" asked the Reuter report from London dated April 15: "If they circulated such false reports, in hopes that they could win, the American military authorities are ignorant of warfare."

Another clear case is the American report on the Battle of the Coral Sea. The Imperial Headquarters of Japan immediately announced the sweeping results of the battle, and also made public the losses of our forces. But the United States authorities hid their own losses, and only loudly circulated wild reports that they had administered the Japanese Forces serious damages as if they had come out victorious in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

It was through the broadcasts from Japan that the American and British peoples as well neutrals gradually learned the real results of the battle.

On the other hand, reports that gave true accounts of the Battle of the Coral Sea were sent from Australia to South America and Europe, and the falsehood of the American propaganda reports was revealed. Thus the United States authorities were finally obliged to announce the losses of the American side in the battle, but yet they have made public only a portion of the total loss, fearing the great reaction that might be caused should the whole truth be given out.

The United States also announced that in the attack on the Aleutians and in the Battle off Midway, the Americans were the victors. The radio report declared that there is not a single Japanese soldier on the Aleutians, and added that the report from Tokyo was false. When the true reports of the occupation of the Aleutian Islands spread, the United States authorities in consternation made contradictory reports. Finally the United States Navy Department announced that American forces were fighting Japanese troops in the Aleutians.

"The island on which Japanese troops landed must be an uninhabited one," the American radio said, but admitted, "Because of the bad weather and the long distance, the islands are unknown."

The London Daily Mail remarked that despite the exaggerated propaganda by the United States, there is no basis to think that the war situation is developing favorably for the United States. The broadcast from Australia also said that the situation was far more serious to the United States than the reports would suggest.

Roosevelt Tries Hand

President Roosevelt calls the present war "The War of Existence." Yet the American public do not feel any urgency of the war. Having never been threatened by foreign invasion, the name of "The War of Existence" does not impress the people. On the other hand Japan was more justified in calling the present conflict by such a name.

The Japanese radio said:

"The War Japan is now fighting in East Asia is a real war of existence. Japan has risen for the sake of liberating East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke and restore it to the East Asians."

Every time the chief at the White House tried to broadcast his fireside chat, the broadcast from Japan hindered his attempt. Angered at this, his secretary said to newspapermen that Japan was attempting to make the President's broadcasting result in a failure. But the truth is that Japanese brodcasts simply serve to shatter the enemy's false propaganda.

On July 30, Memorial Day, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, broadcast as follows at the Arlington cemetery:

"The present war is the people's war and it is a war to guarantee the right of all peoples on earth. Before the present war, inequality and hatred filled the world. The problem after the war is not that of production but that of equal distribution of the world wealth. At the same time the liberation of people who had been exploited and oppressed in the past must be considered. Racial discrimination must be removed. The United States is demanding a new order in the world."

Broadcasts to India

To India, the United States broadcast said as follows:

"When the United States and the British Empire gain victory in the present war, there will be no subjugated race on earth, as it is clear from the attitude of democracies up to the present. . . . The United States and the British Empire are fighting to remove from the earth inequality, exploitation and invasion. If Indians entertain a similar desire, they should cooperate with the democracies."

How would the Indians feel hearing such broadcasting? What about the British tyranny in India for the past four centuries? How about American imperialism in the Philippines? The British and American principle of inequality and invasion in China is well known to the Chinese public.

Some of the repercussions caused by the broadcasts from Japan may be judged from following instances. Premier Curtin of Australia cautioned Australians to keep cool at the radio announcements from Japan, declaring:

"Judging from recent broadcasts from Tokyo, the Australian Government has suspicion that Japanese fifth columnists might be active in Australia. The Australian Government will soon search out the fifth columnists and suppress their activity, and then Japanese stations will suffer."

Lady Lord Haw Haw

Our broadcasts to Burma had great effect during our Burma campaign. John Garvin, correspondent of the British Information Office in East Asia wrote in the New York Times: "A Burmese woman who married a Japanese is Japan's Lord Haw Haw, and she broadcast from Tokyo in her lovely voice, 'Japan promises that Japanese bomber planes will take care to avoid bombing Burmese pagodas, and if unfortunately a piece of slate on a pagoda is damaged, it will be repaired with a golden slate when Japanese troops arrive.'"

British propaganda broadcasts concerning India have been thoroughly unmasked by Japanese broadcasts urging Indians to rise against Britain and drive out the British, as the aim of the British Empire in fighting the present war is to stop the liberation of colonies and to increase her own benefit. The broadcasts from Japan have greatly influenced the Indians, as was recognized by the Daily Herald. When the Indian Government was considering the question of prohibiting Indians from listening to the Japanese broadcasts, the Gazette said, "Prohibition will be useless. As long as Japan is winning, it will be impossible to prevent the effectiveness of Japanese broadcasts, whatever measures might be adopted."

For six months from the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, the radio propaganda of the United States and the British Empire has been eager to cover up their own defeats. Thus their news has lacked interest and force. On the other hand, Japan's overseas broadcasting gives out communiques of the Imperial Headquarters as well as other accurate news ahead of enemy countries, and thus is leading public opinion throughout the world.

The United States and the British Empire have no definite objective in executing the present war, and furthermore their propaganda is weak and uninteresting. On the other hand, our propaganda is aiming at the destruction of the selfish and calculating view of the enemies with our noble ideals, and endeavoring to enlighten the whole world with the principle of "Hakko Ichiu."

It is after all our challenge to everything British or American. The eager desire to establish a new Greater East Asia is the force that is giving Japanese news reports and radio broadcasts real effectiveness.

Britain Finds Materials Dearth So Acute That Fines Imposed for Discarding Waste

Owing to an acute shortage of supplies, ever-mounting in two years of warfare, the British Government has recently decided to impose a heavy fine on those found guilty of waste, reports a Nichi Nichi Buenos Aires dispatch dated Monday, describing the war-affected daily life of the inhabitants of Britain.

For instance, the dispatch says, anyone found in the act of burning paper scraps will be fined £5, and for throwing string into a refuse-can together with garbage one is fined £100 or sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Every shoe-repair shop is filled to capacity with orders given by tens of thousands of patrons who bring their shoes for repair, continues the dispatch, adding that in a certain large shoe-repair shop in London, a pile of 15,000 pairs of old shoes and boots confronts the visitor who brings his or her shoes for repair, much to their disappointment.

For Londoners it is almost impossible to buy a new pair of shoes, as all the hide and leather goes to the war industries, adds the dispatch.

Some 25,000 clothes manufacturing firms were affected by the Government's control measures and as a result, several thousands of those dealers were obliged to close their stores. Women employes in the industry were absorbed in the war industries, further reports the dispatch.

Another indication of the ever-mounting shortage of manpower in Britain is the adoption of female labor in the various fields of heavy industry such as shipbuilding and others, says another Tokyo Nichi Nichi Buenos Aires dispatch dated Tuesday.

In shipbuilding yards from where an army of unskilled laborers was called to the colors, women workers took their places, reports the dispatch.

To cite an example, in a shipbuilding yard along the northwestern coast of the British Isles, girls of only 18 years of age are handling steam-hammers amidst the scorching heat of furnaces. Women of 16 to 30 work in the yards night and day, and in some cases without any holidays even on a Sunday, concludes the dispacth.

HIGHWAY CONNECTS NORTH, SOUTH LUZON

1,200 Km. Road Now Links Kamarines and Tayabas Districts in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, August 20.—Kamarines and Tayabas, northern and southern districts, respectively of Luzon Island, have been linked by a recently completed highway.

Mitsuhisa Ogasawara, chief of the Communications Department of the Japanese Military Administration, commenting on the completion of the last 14-kilometer link, revealed today that the Philippine Commonwealth Government purposely did not build this road for fear the highway, if opened, would be taken advantage of by American-operated bus and truck transportation means which would offer keen competition to the Filipino-managed railway between Tayabas and Kamarines.

Completion of the 1,200-kilometer road through Luzon Island from north to south, owes much to the untiring efforts of the Japanese military authorities and the whole-hearted cooperation extended by the Filipino officials and laborers.

Mr. Ogasawara revealed that in eight months more than 800 kilometers of railways have been opened on Luzon alone, adding by next January all the existing railways in the entire Philippines will be reopened by the Japanese authorities.

U.S. Admits Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a medium-sized armed American merchant vessel has been torpedoed and sunk by an Axis submarine off West Africa, it is reported from Washington.

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(former Karuizawa Kaikan)
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an Ufa Picture
"FANNY ELSSLER"
with LILIAN HARVEY
NEWS and BUNKA Pictures
Admission: ¥1.17 (Including Tax)

ZAIDAN HOJIN
KARUIZAWA KAI

Aug. 22. HIKING to Shiraito Fall. Gather at 8 a.m. at Kyudo Station. All members are invited to join.
Aug. 22. Japanese Music and Dance (Concert of Welfares) at Shukaido at 7:30 p.m.
Aug. 23. Consolation Tennis Tournament (B. Class)
Aug. 24. Lectures by Mr. Fumio Yamada, of the Taiheiyo Kyokai, on "Problems of Southern Constructions" at Shukaido at 7:30 p.m.
Aug. 25. General Meeting and Last Tuesday Evening Concert at Shukaido at 7:30 p.m.

Summer Display
Mampei Hotel Lobby

MONUMENT PLANNED FOR NOTED MUSICIAN

Structure to Be Erected in Memory of Setoguchi, Composer of Patriotic Airs

A monument in memory of the late Tokichi Setoguchi, the composer of such popular songs as "Aikoku Koshin Kyoku" (Patriotic March) and "Gunkan Koshin Kyoku" (Warship March), will be erected in front of the Public Hall in Hibiya. The Military March Establishment Committee which was recently organized under the chairmanship of Rear-Admiral Kunishige Taketomi, will undertake this task.

On the frontpiece of the structure, the lyrics and notes of some of his songs will be engraved, decorated with the designs of a warship and the Naval ensign. On the back, an epitaph written by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, will be carved.

The cost will amount to about ¥120,000. The cornerstone-laying ceremony is to be held sometime in September, and the unveiling will take place on December 8, the first Anniversary of the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The names of men who had served Japan in the field of science, or politics, or on the battlefields are probably better known to most people; however, for the name of the man who had served his country best in the field of music, Mr. Setoguchi's name stands out in the minds of every Japanese, young or old. Aside from his musical talent, Mr. Setoguchi had a profound sense of fellowship, a deep-rooted interest in the ambitions of other musicians, a child-like enthusiasm for his work, and a strong patriotic spirit. All these characteristics are well expressed in his music.

Life of the Composer

Mr. Setoguchi was born in Kagoshima Prefecture in 1868, ruled by the Shimazu clan before the Meiji Restoration. The lords of the Shimazu clan, who ruled Satsuma (Present Kagoshima Prefecture) in the last Shogunate, embraced advanced ideas that Japan should learn military technique, manufacture war weapons, and study military music under the tutelage of the British officers then residing in Japan, if she hoped to face the world in the future as a great power. As early as 1870, a party of 30 men headed by Shimpei Kamata sailed from Kagoshima Prefecture to Yokohama Prefecture in order to study music under the British musicians attached to the British Consulate in Yokohama. After having studied music for a year, they returned to Kagoshima Prefecture. When they returned and gave public performances, the people heard Western music for the first time. Among those who were deeply impressed by Western music was 10-year old Tokichi, in whom musical aspiration grew into a vague dream that some day he would like to become a band musician himself.

Adopted by Uncle

When he was ten years old, he was adopted by his uncle, Gumpachi Oyama, who was then working at the Yokosuka Naval Station. Tokichi spent five unhappy years there, not being loved by his aunt, and grew to be a gloomy boy whose only consolation was in looking at the ships lying at anchor in the Yokosuka harbor. In 1882 when the Navy Ministry for the first time enlisted applicants from civilians for its musical band, 15-year old Tokichi Oyama was seen among the applicants. Thus he started out on a new life as a member of the Marine Band. One day, Yusuke Nakamura, who was the first head of the Marine Band, told one of the band members, Mitsuzo Yoshimoto, to look into the practice room. Looking into the room, Mr. Yoshimoto was surprised to find young Tokichi running round the room blowing his clarinet. He seemed out of breath, his face red from running. When asked why he was running while practicing, Tokichi answered that being a band member he should be able to blow while marching with the soldiers. As he was a very diligent student, he was loved by his teachers, elders and comrades.

Since entering the Marine Band his ideal was to become a musician like Mr. Yoshimoto whose musical talent was well recognized both by the head of the band and by the foreign music teachers. In 1894 when Mr. Yoshimoto was chosen to be sent to Germany to study music, he left encouraging words to Mr. Setoguchi saying that he should create something of his own which no one could better and which would be most demanded in the next generation. He continued by saying that musical composition was a thing that Mr. Setoguchi should study so as to be able to compose something for the Navy and for the people which would prompt Naval spirit in the Japanese people.

Follows Teachers Advice

Mr. Setoguchi turned a new page in his life when he followed Mr. Yoshimoto's advice and began to devote himself to the study of musical composition. Sometimes he was hopeful in his new task and at other times he became disappointed in his own talent. One day he was ordered to compose music to a poem written and dedicated to the Navy in commemoration of the Japanese victory in the Sino-Japanese War, by Hiraku Toriyama, a teacher at the Peers' School for girls. Mr. Setoguchi found enthusiasm, sincerity, and power in the poem, most suitable for the land of the Rising Sun which had just achieved so amazing a victory over China, contrary to the predictions of the great powers. He read it over and over again before he wrote the music to it. After he had finished composing it, he still could not believe it suitable for a military march until a kind of musical inspiration occurred to him and assured him that it was the right kind of music for the poem. He then walked to the rythym to make sure it was suited for a march. Thus in 1897 the "Gunkan Koshin Kyoku" was composed for the Navy in which Mr. Setoguchi's personalty, ideal and faith were reflected in the tune. In 1900, when the Naval Parade was held in Kobe, the new march was used for the first time. By that time he had reassumed his old name, Setoguchi.

The return of Mr. Yoshimoto from Germany marked a new epoch in the history of the marine band and also brought a new mission to Mr. Setoguchi. While studying abroad, Mr. Yoshimoto learned the importance of orchestra music and made known his determination to Mr. Setoguchi that he would spend his life in organizing a similar orchestra in Japan, and Mr. Setoguchi in turn promised to cooperate with him in the new enterprise. But unfortunately, Mr. Yoshimoto suddenly died of heart attack at the age of 43. Mr. Setoguchi felt as if he had lost the guiding light of his life. Mr. Yoshimoto had been his ideal in youth, and the best friend and supporter in later years. The saddest day of his life was on the day of Mr. Yoshimoto's death, but in his sorrow with tears in his eyes he vowed to carry out the will of the deceased by organizing an orchestra in Japan.

Conductor of Naval Band

On Mr. Yoshimoto's death, Mr. Setoguchi was appointed the conductor of the band. He was fortunate in receiving the baton soon after the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, when the Navy was very popular with the people. In 1908, the organization of the Marine Orchestra was approved by the Navy and the band members were sent to the Ueno Music Academy to acquire the technique of playing string instruments. The Marine Orchestra being thus organized, it performed its first public concert at the Yuraku-Za on June 5, 1910 under the baton of Mr. Setoguchi. And again in July, it gave a performance at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium, for the entertainment of the public. Thus, thanks to the untiring efforts of Mr. Setoguchi the Marine Band became the orchestra, not only of the navy but that of Japan. In those days, young people often saw Mr. Setoguchi on the stage of the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium and enjoyed his powerful interpretation of music.

Mr. Setoguchi lived a very busy life, conducting the orchestra at the Coronation Ceremony, at various receptions given in honor of national guests and on Sundays at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium. The audiences became so accustomed to hearing the Gunkan Koshin Kyoku that at the end of the program, they would not go away unless they heard it. He was respected for his frank and honest character, both by his superior officers and by the younger men in the orchestra. One episode which illustrates his character is well known among his comrades. When the American Pacific Fleet visited Japan in 1907, the orchestra members were kept busy playing at various receptions given in honor of the men of the Fleet. One evening when they were playing at one of these receptions, the bandmen looked so tired that Mr. Setoguchi gave orders to rest. Just then a man in a formal suit came and asked him to continue playing, but he answered abruptly, "We need some rest. Even machines need to be given time to get oiled." The bandmen then told him that that man was Commander Kanji Kato, an influential officer in the Navy. Upon hearing this, he apologized for not having obeyed the order of his superior, but not for what he had said. Mr. Setoguchi being asked for the second time to play by Commander Kato, he immediately obeyed his order. Commander Kato, who was later promoted to Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet, remarked to his friends at the Navy Ministry that he had found a conscientious young man in the Marine Orchestra. Since December 8, 1941, the memorable day when war was declared against Britain and the United States, the Gunkan Koshin Kyoku has been played on the radio after every announcement made by the Navy. If Admiral Kato and Mr. Setoguchi were alive, they would have rejoiced over the countless victories of the Navy.

Retires From Office

Mr. Setoguchi at the age of 50, in 1917, retired from his office and his busy life as an orchestra conductor. On November 4 of the same year, a farewell concert was held in honor of Mr. Setoguchi at the Imperial Theater. A farewell piece composed by Kosaku Yamada, well-known composer and conductor, was dedicated to him at this parting, and as he sat in the guest's seat, tears filled his eyes as he reminisced over his 35 years of service.

Mr. Setoguchi had two ambitions, one was the manufacturing of musical instruments in Japan: and the other, organizing a boys' band in every primary school throughout Japan. He firmly believed that if Japan could successfully build warships and other war machines, she should be able to manufacture musical instruments also. He was confident that some day Japan would be using only Japan-made musical instruments in her orchestras. With these two ambitions guiding him, he devoted himself to the popularization of music bands, believing that good music would serve as a suitable means of expressing the national spirit and promoting the growth of national strength.

Still Felt the Calling

After Mr. Setoguchi retired from his office, he felt sad and lonely, always recalling the busy but happy days he spent as the conductor of the Navy Orchestra. He often stood at the window of his house looking out at the big Gingko tree on the compound of the Josenji Temple just across the way. On one of these lonely spells, he was visited by Shotaro Tanabe whom he had often met at the Musical Instruments Manufacturing Factory. Being congratulated on his successful career as the Marine Orchestra conductor, Mr. Setoguchi remarked he had left many things unaccomplished and wished he could go on working for another 10 years. For a man of 50 he looked strong and energetic. Mr. Tanabe told him that he had been asked to take charge of the Musical Instruments Manufacturing Factory and asked if Mr. Setoguchi would like to become an adviser. When Mr. Setoguchi heard that his friend was planning to manufacture superior musical instruments to be used in the orchestras and at the same time some simple ones for the use of young men working in factories and on farms, he immediately accepted the offer.

Western Music became so popular in Japan that many famous musicians and opera singers often visited Japan, always filling the Imperial Theater to capacity. The public who were gradually educated in the appreciation of good music were craving for excellent performances by expert musicians. In schools, musical bands were organized for the interested members and also for the purpose of stimulating an interest for music among the other students. These band members asked Mr. Setoguchi to teach them in their performances. He kindly consented to coach them and encouraged the young amateur musicians. He coached students at various schools such as the Hosei University, the Peers' School and Kyoto Imperial University. Viscount Hidemaro Konoe, the contemporary noted orchestra conductor and organizer of the New Symphony Orchestra, was one his aspirants while the Viscount was attending Kyoto Imperial University. When Mr. Setoguchi was not satisfied with the musical technique of the students, he did not scold them, but instead he encouraged them, appreciating their eager and enthusiastic spirit.

Deep Sense of Friendship

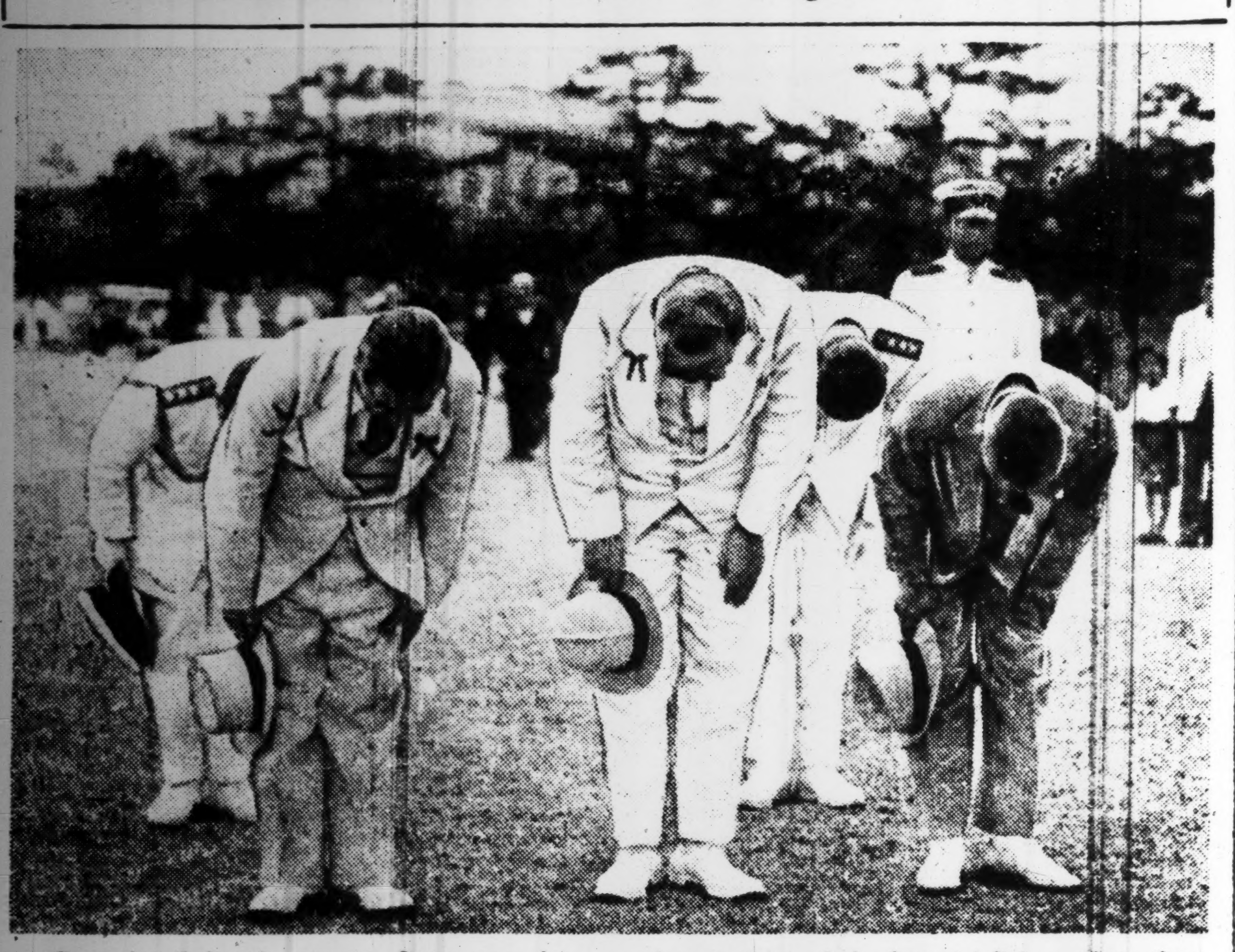
His strictness about the attitude of the players toward music and his warm friendship and understanding toward each member is well illustrated in the following episode. When he was conductor of the Marine Orchestra, the clarinet was played by Chukichi Murai. He was a talented young man whom Mr. Setoguchi expected would become a better player than himself, but unfortunately the young man had taken to drinking. One morning when he came to the practice room drunk, Mr. Setoguchi told him to leave immediately. To Mr. Setoguchi, music was sacred and he would allow no one to treat it without respect. Some seven years later, when Mr. Murai came to him asking for his help, Mr. Setoguchi never said a word about his past but did his utmost to find a new position for him. In a few months, Mr. Murai regained his former skill and became a noted clarinet player.

Thrills Neighborhood Boys

Another episode illustrates his [illegible] character. One day his friend Mr. Uchigasaki, who was then appointed Conductor of the Marine Orchestra following Mr. Setoguchi's retirement, called upon him to report to him of his promotion to the new post. While they were talking, they heard some band music which sounded unsteady but was being played eagerly and earnestly. Mr. Setoguchi explained that the band was organized by the boys in his neighborhood and they were accustomed to practise in the grounds of the Josenji Temple. Then they both went to see them practising. The boys felt so honored by the meeting of the conductor of the Marine Orchestra that they all stood at attention and gave a military salute. The band consisted of young boys, of ages ranging from 10 to 17. After listening to the music for a while he offered to play the clarinet himself and asked Mr. Uchigasaki to take up the drum. With two adults among them, the boys were thrilled and excited and started playing the same piece, their young faces gleaming with pride and joy. When the piece came to the end, he suggested walking around the compound in rythym with the music. He said that the band members should be able to march while playing on their instruments. It was a lovable sight to see the two expert musicians marching with small children, each absorbed in his performance. Later when they sat at the supper table, Mr. Setoguchi remarked that if one could remain a child at heart throughout his life, he would be able to enjoy life without much money, fame or any other earthly vanities. Thus his attitude toward life was honest and eager and his wishes were simple and few.

(To Be Concluded)

Ambassadors Bow Toward Imperial Palace



Reporting their safe return to Japan were Ambassadors Nomura, Kurusu and Ishii, whose first step on arrival in Tokyo was to proceed to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace where they bowed in deep reverence.

WINE AND FISH GIVEN NOMURA AND KURUSU

Emperor Offers Gracious Gift To Envoys—Diplomats Pay Respects at Shrines

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a dozen bottles of wine and some fish to Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu in recognition of their services in conducting Japanese-American negotiations. It was announced by the Imperial Household Department yesterday.

Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, Ambassador Itaro Ishii, Kaname Wakasugi, Minister to Washington, Seijiro Yoshizawa, Minister to Canada, Yoshiaki Miura, Minister to Mexico, Ribin Akiyama, Minister to Panama, Tsuneo Yanai, Minister to Colombia, and Ryuki Sakamoto, Minister to Peru, who all returned home by the exchange ship Asama Maru Thursday, left the Foreign Office in motor cars at 3 p.m. the same day for the Imperial Palace, where they registered their names in the Visitors' Book.

Following this they proceeded to the Omiya Palace and went through the same formality. The Meiji Shrine was then visited by the diplomatic envoys. There they offered reverent prayers to the Spirit of the Emperor Meiji. At the Yasukuni Shrine, also on their itinerary, they all bowed respectfully to the souls of the gallant dead out of deep gratitude for the exploits of the fallen warriors.

The three Ambassadors then called on Premier General Hideki Tojo, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff.

Late Envoy Honored

Domei

YOKOHAMA, August 20. Respects were paid by Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, and other evacuees from the American countries and members of the bereaved family to the late Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy whose ashes were brought back by the diplomatic exchange ship Asama Maru, which arrived here this morning.

It is recalled that the late Ambassador Kato was killed in an accident in Paris in February of this year.

PLAN AFOOT TO BOOST SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUE

Able Technicians to Be Commended for Meritorious Service

In order to enhance scientific technique, the Technical Board, in consultation with the Planning Board, will shortly map out concrete programs for the commendation of able technicians and for the improvement of pecuniary conditions of all who engage in scientific work, according to the Miyako.

As the first step of the program under contemplation, the "National Scientific Technique Prize" will be accorded to the technicians who have rendered meritorious service to the nation through their work.

The materialization of the said plan is being awaited with much expectation by the scientific circles and organizations concerned.

Judge's Mother Passes

Mrs. Take Miyake, mother of Shotaro Miyake, judge of the Supreme Court, died of liver trouble on August 14 at her son's residence in Azabu-ku, Tokyo, reports Domei. The funeral services were held at the residence between 2 and 3 p.m. on August 17.

Given Exceptional Honor

Left, Colonel Seiichi Kume, and right, Captain Goichi Noguchi, who were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor yesterday. This was an unprecedented honor for it was the first occasion on which His Imperial Majesty has received officers below the rank of major-general.

KANSAI WAR ORPHANS PAY VISIT TO YASUKUNI SHRINE

Are Impressed by Letter of Late Major-General Kato Read by General Honjo

[illegible] war orphans from Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya, who [illegible] the souls of [illegible] fathers at the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan, visited the Meiji Shrine on Tuesday, reports Domei.

As soon as their worship was over, they gathered in front of the Kihinkan (the Distinguished Guests' Hall) in the precinct, and there heard an address delivered by General Baron Shigeru Honjo, president of the Military Relief Board.

In the course of his speech, General Honjo said: "No doubt, all your fathers wished you to become loyal subjects and fulfil your life's ambition. As you probably know, Tetsuzo Kato, father of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, the air god, was killed in action at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. But his wife, in pursuance of his will, brought up her two sons as military officers."

Subsequently, General Honjo [illegible] a copy of [illegible] Major-General Kato's [illegible] addressed to his three sons, [illegible] to the war orphans.

He concluded his speech by saying: "[illegible] all I wish you will take [illegible] spoiled by sympathy."

All the war orphans then visited the Naval Museum, Nogi Shrine, Sengakuji Temple, and the Imperial Diet Hall.

Murata Sees Premier Tojo

Shozo Murata, adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, who returned here on Wednesday afternoon, visited Premier General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence the same day to make a report on the conditions in the Philippines, Domei reports.

1,200 'FAMILIES OF HONOR' TO RECEIVE COMMENDATION

Homes From Which 2 Members Or More Have Died in Action to Be Honored

The Military Relief Board will commend approximately 1,200 families of which more than two members have sacrificed their lives on the battlefields, on the first day of the Military Relief Week which commences from October 3, states Domei.

The Military Relief Board has commended since 1939 up to last year, over 3,900 "families of honor" of which two members or more have laid down their lives for the sake of their fatherland in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair. Those families have been accorded commendations issued by His Imperial Highness Prince Asaka and also bronze reliefs under the title of "Model of Guardian Warrior."

The fourth commendation ceremony will be held on October 3 under the sponsorship of the Military Relief Board, supported by the War, Navy and Welfare Ministries. In the coming function, the homes whose members have been killed in the current hostilities will be included.

According to reports received by the Military Relief Board from its prefectural chapters, the "families of honor" to be commended this year will total more than 1,200. The families to be commended by the Tokyo Chapter of the same board are 13.

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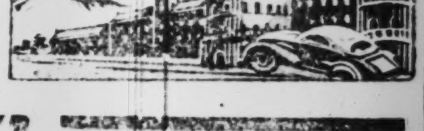

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The Shoso-in Is A Monument To The Culture Of Japan

House Of Treasures Lasts 12 Centuries

Unique Repository Is Important Contribution to Culture Of World

PRESERVATION A MIRACLE

Some Specimens Reflect Cultures of Syria, Persia, Arabia And Rome

Nearly two years ago, in November, 1940, enormous crowds of people gathered in Uyeno Park day after day for 20 consecutive days. People thronged from all over the country and formed a line, three or four abreast, which encircled the spacious Museum compound, wound its course through the avenue of trees, and extended more than a mile at times, reaching the street.

The line slowly moved toward the gate of the Imperial Household Museum, into which the people streamed. On certain days the more energetic ones gathered in front of the museum gate at dawn, many hours before the museum opened, and the people continued to gather faster than they could be admitted through the gate.

Why all this crowd, one may ask. The people assembled in order to get a glimpse of some of the ancient Imperial treasures which were brought from Nara to be shown to the people in commemoration of the twenty-sixth centenary of the founding of the Empire.

During the run of the exhibition, which lasted twenty days, 417,361 visitors were admitted, averaging nearly 21,000 a day. There was a day when nearly 39,000 people passed through the gate. The enthusiasm of the people was beyond description.

In the waiting line I once found an elderly lady, nearly eighty years of age, who came from a neighboring province and was anxiously waiting to get a glimpse of the Imperial treasures. There was an aged man who was admitted through the gate after hours of waiting, but unfortunately slipped on the front steps of the museum, and received a slight injury on the leg. The wound was attended to, but he was unwilling to be sent home until he was carried by the museum guards through the gallery, and saw with his own eyes some of the Imperial treasures on exhibition.

Such a crowd and such enthusiasm I have never encountered before. And all this in the time of our national emergency, and on a cultural matter. It has given us a great assurance as to the cultural background and attainment of our people, even today. Of course, the exhibition also revealed the Imperial benevolence toward the people, and this gracious gesture has moved our people profoundly.

It was responded to with the utmost enthusiasm and gratitude and with a deep sense of the solemnity of the occasion. For this exhibition only 144 objects out of thousands which belong to the Shoso-in were shown, and I shall now give you a brief description of that wonderful treasure-house and its contents.

The Building

The name Shoso-in is made up of three words: "sho," meaning chief; "so," repository; and "in," the precinct in which the treasure-house is situated. It signified "chief treasure-house." It was customary in the eighth century for each large temple to be equipped with a number of warehouses, the chief among them, generally a pair, was called the Shoso-in. But to-day the term Shoso-in designates the unique treasure-house located in Nara, belonging to the Imperial Household of Nippon.

Originally it was the chief repository of the Todaiji monastery established about the year 752, and it withstood the dangers and vicissitudes of nearly twelve hundred years and still stands intact, practically in its original form.

The Shoso-in building measures about 109 ft. long and 31 ft. wide, and stands on forty massive pillars, the floor being about nine feet above the ground. The structure is subdivided into three sections of nearly equal size: north, middle, and south sections. Each section has an upper floor, and the three have a common attic extending from one end of the building to the other. Each section has an entrance, but no window.

It has generally been maintained that what are now designated as the north and the south sections originally formed two separate buildings, which were later joined together with boards, thus forming the middle section between the two. But now there is a growing number of experts who believe that the structure was originally built in the way it now stands.

The middle section is constructed differently from the end sections, which are built in the "azegura" style with hexagonal timbers. These pieces of timber are laid horizontally, crossing at the corners and in such a way as to present a smooth surface to the interior of the building and a highly corrugated appearance to the exterior.

Only about two or three inches of the timbers coming in contact, the timber is allowed to expand and shrink readily, and thus shut moisture out, and cause a free circulation of dry air—an ingenious scheme for a warehouse. The front and back of the middle section are constructed of boards about five inches thick, about one-half of which was lost during the past twelve centuries by erosion.

Records show that the building was repaired from time to time. But a very thorough renovation was made in 1913 when the building was taken apart and reconstructed in the original form with the original material, new timber being used only where it was absolutely necessary. Thus the original material still constitutes the main part of the building, and the structure is believed to stand today practically as it stood nearly twelve centuries ago.

Dr. Jiro Harada Is Authority On Japanese Culture

Jiro Harada, Lit. D. (University of Oregon), has been a member of the staff of the Imperial Household Museum since 1925. He studied at the University of California, was a commissioner of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1914-16, a lecturer on Japanese art and culture at universities of the United States, 1935-6, and since 1911 was a corresponding editor of the Studio. His works in English include: Gardens of Japan, 1928; English Catalogue of Treasures in the Imperial Repository, Shoso-in, 1932; Examples of Japanese Art in the Imperial Household Museum, 1932; The Lesson of Japanese Architecture, 1936; and Glimpse of Japanese Ideals, 1938.

The Offerings

A colossal image of the Vairocana Buddha of the Todaiji monastery was cast in the reign of the Emperor Shomu, himself a devout Buddhist. A sitting Buddha, measuring some 53 feet in height, was completed in 749, except gilding. Three years later their dedication ceremonies were performed with pomp and splendor.

Four years later, in 756, the Abdicant Emperor Shomu died, and on the forty-nine day after his death, when an important Buddhist service was performed, as it is still the custom to do even today, the Empress Dowager Komyo gathered together a large number of treasures which once belonged to the Abdicant Emperor Shomu, and dedicated them to the Vairocana Buddha with a prayer for the welfare of her deceased husband.

This offering was accompanied by a wonderful memorandum of dedication containing a preamble, a catalogue, and the following paragraph:

"The list given above contains treasures that have been handled by the late Emperor and articles which served him in the palace. These objects reminds one of bygone days, and the sight of them causes me bitter grief. Herewith I most respectfully dedicate them to the Vairocana Buddha.

"May this good deed, I humbly pray, help to hasten his spirit on to visit the holy saints of the "Ten Realms," safely cross the "Three Rivers," and then be able to tinkle the bell of his carriage at the palace of Flowers, and finally dwell on the shores of Nirvana."

This wonderful memorandum of dedication, which is a scroll about 10.5 inches wide and nearly 50 feet long, and which is still kept in the Shoso-in, describes the following articles:

Nine kesa (priest robes); a cabinet containing a number of calligraphic scrolls, girdles, knives, sceptics, colored ivory foorules, rhinoceros-horn cups, backgammon pieces, rosaries, flutes, etc.; another cabinet containing four rhinoceros horns, white marble weights, four boxes with "go" pieces; a variety of musical instruments; "go" and backgammon boards; 100 swords; 100 bows; 100 quivers filled with arrows; 100 suits of armour; a big incease log; 20 bronze mirrors, 100 pairs of folding screens in bags; pillow and three arm-rests; two platforms for Imperial seats, etc.

The description of these articles is wonderfully minute and accurate. Take for instance the nine kesa, the first item in the list. The document carefully describes the style and design of each kesa and its lining and border.

Furthermore, a statement is added to the effect that they were folded and wrapped up in a piece of blue aya silk with a lining, three in each piece and kept in a lacquered hide-box, which in turn was kept in a green silk bag dyed in batik, and these three boxes were kept in a lacquered chest provided with a lock. Fortunately, all of these articles, except one bag, are still in existence.

This wonderful long scroll bears the date—"Tempyo Shoho 8th year (756) 6th month, 21st day." It closes with signatures of five important persons. The entire scroll is literally covered over with the 489 impressions of the square Imperial seal. Of course many articles mentioned in the scroll cannot be accounted for, but what remains from this dedicatory gift forms the nucleus of the Shoso-in Treasures.

There were other dedications from the Imperial family and one of them consisted of twenty-one chests, containing sixty different kinds of medicines. This dedication too was accompanied by a complete list followed by a prayer and the signatures of the same persons who signed the other memorandum of dedication. The prayer runs something like the following.

"The above-mentioned medicines are hereby placed in the temple with an invocation to the Vairocana Buddha. Any person who suffers from illness and is in need of them should apply to the headpriest of the temple, whereupon permission will be given for distribution. We humbly beseech that all who partake of these medicines may be freed from all sickness and saved from all ailments.

"May everything that is good for them be accomplished and all evil checked and driven away, and may the course of their long life not be prematurely interrupted through the inevitable effect of causes beyond their control, and may they, after a natural death, be born in the eternally flowering paradise, face to face with the Vairocana Buddha and may they themselves attain Buddhahood!"

Documents and inscriptions prove that the Shoso-in now contains not only the gifts from the Imperial family, but also some from other sources. The capital of the Empire having been removed from Nara in 784 to be finally established in Kyoto in 794, there were practically no Imperial dedications after the 8th century.

But there was an important addition a century and a half later. A Shoso-in document records that the pair of official warehouses near the Kensakuin, a tributary temple of the Todaiji, was on the verge of collapse in 950 and that their contents were removed to the south section of the Shoso-in, the contents of the south section having been removed to the middle and north sections.

The Kensakuin warehouses were official treasure-houses belonging to the Todaiji and must have been erected even before the Shoso-in, and we have reasons to believe that the contents date from the 8th century.

The Treasures

There are thousands of articles preserved in the Shoso-in, and these treasures consist of some twenty-five different classes; namely, dresses; personal ornaments and other requirements, such as footwear, walking sticks, knives, combs, etc.; house furniture; kitchen and dining room utensils; sewing accessories; writing paraphernalias; objects used in ceremonies; articles used in games; masks and dresses for gigaku performances; musical instruments; Buddhist altar pieces; sutras and their accessories; Buddhistic figures; the belongings of Buddhist priests; rosaries and their accessories; weapons such as swords, spears, bows and arrows; armor; horse trappings; carpenters' tools; farmer's implements; incense wood; documents and maps; measuring sticks; copper coins; medicines and a miscellaneous variety of others. The collection presents no less than 240 different kinds of objects.

The objects now found in the Shoso-in are what remained (1) from five Imperial dedications (three made in 752, two in 758 and one in 857); (2) from other donations by those whose names appear on the tags either attached to the objects or detached from them; (3) from the donations that were dedicated before and on the occasion of the "eye-opening" ceremony of the Great Buddha in 752; (4) from those that were made at the Ninnaye service held in 753; (5) from those that were used on the first anniversary of the Abdicant Emperor Shomu's mother's death in 755; (6) from those that were used on the first anniversary of the Abdicant Emperor Shomu's death in 757; (7) from those that were used in the Todaiji monastery either in service or for receiving offerings in the 8th century; and (8) from the recent additions, mainly documents, which are believed to have belonged originally to the Shoso-in.

These treasures were aired, and inventories of them taken from time to time at the Imperial command. These inventories were made in triplicate; one copy was presented to the Emperor, one copy was deposited in the treasure-house, and a third copy was kept in the Todaiji temple. From the existing records we know that certain objects have been withdrawn from the Repository and either disposed of, returned, or replaced by other objects.

Imperial Seals

It is indeed a miracle that such a number and variety of objects should have been preserved intact to this day in the original wooden building in which they were placed nearly twelve centuries ago! It was the moral influence of the Imperial seals placed upon the locks that was mainly responsible for this miracle. No one dared violate the sanctity of the Emperor's seal.

It is shown in the records that after the objects were placed in the Shoso-in building in 756 the doors of the north and south sections were locked and sealed with the Imperial signature each time they were closed. Soon all of the three sections came to be Imperially sealed, and these seals were not undone or doors opened unless at the command of the Emperor and in the presence of a Court messenger.

The south section was refilled in 950 with objects removed from other official treasure-houses of the Todaiji, and after that ceased to be Imperially sealed. From that time the south section alone became ecclesiastically sealed, that is the lock was sealed with a piece of paper bearing the signatures of the three highest officials of the Todaiji temple. This south section alone was accessible to the temple authorities with the joint consent of the three chief priests.

But from about 1872 all of the three sections came to be Imperial sealed again. The Shoso-in severed its connection with the Todaiji temple in 1884, and was placed under the supervision of the Imperial Household Department, and in 1906 under the supervision of the President of the Imperial Household Museum.

The Significance

It is true that there exist in different parts of the world objects which date much earlier than those in the Shoso-in, but these have all once been buried underground, and preserved accidentally to this day. The Shoso-in treasures are in a different category.

They have always been kept in this wooden building, and handed down from generation to generation for nearly twelve centuries under the supervision of the Imperial Household, in whose possession, they still remain.

The collection is indeed unique; it suggests a miracle possible only in Nippon, a country reigned over by Emperors of an unbroken lineage throughout a history of twenty-six centuries.

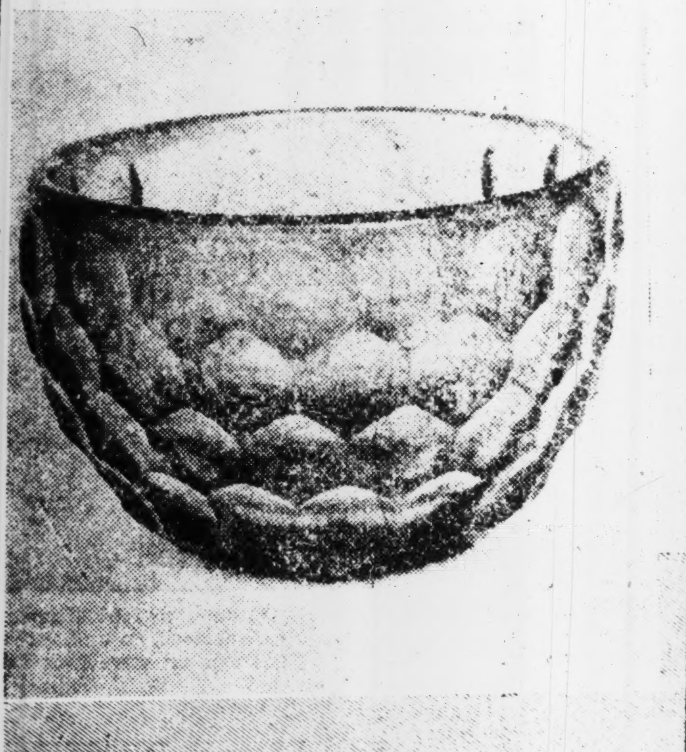
Furthermore, the Shoso-in collection is precious because the wide variety of objects in it enables us to envisage the culture which flourished in Nippon in the Nara period. Many of the objects in the Shoso-in, aside from their intrinsic value—and many of them show unparalleled workmanship—are sacred to the people of Nippon because they were personally attached to our much revered Emperor Shomu and the benevolent Empress Komyo, and because they have been cared for by the Emperors.

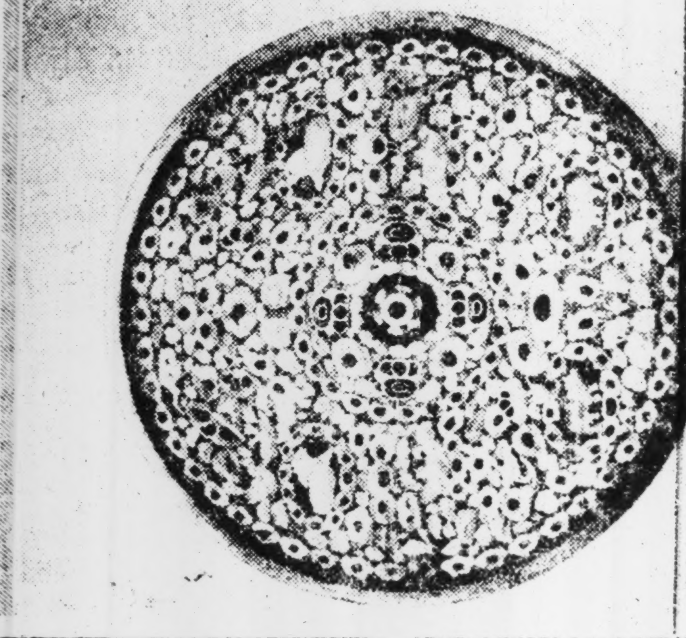
The collection is precious also since it contains objects from foreign countries, especially from the T'ang dynasty of China, where such no longer exist. There are also some which reflect the culture not only of China and Korea, but of far-off Syria, Persia, Arabia and other western nations of Asia, as well as that of Rome.

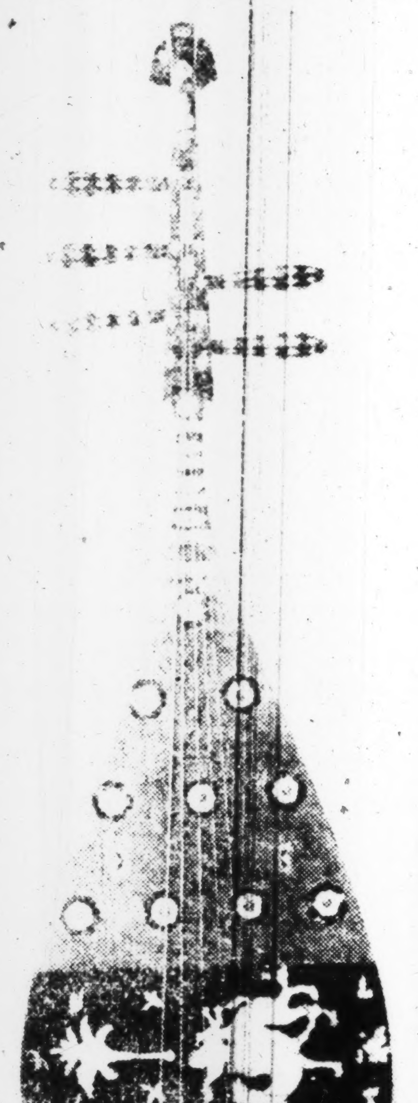
Not only does this wonderful collection stand as a monument to the culture and loyalty of the people of Nippon, but such preservation contributes in no small measure to the progress of human civilization. To develop a culture is indeed a great achievement for any people, but to preserve it through the ages for posterity is also an achievement worthy of the best efforts of this or any nation.

Viewed in this light the significance of the Shoso-in treasures is most keenly felt by us particularly at the present juncture in the world's history when so much destruction is going on in different parts of the globe.

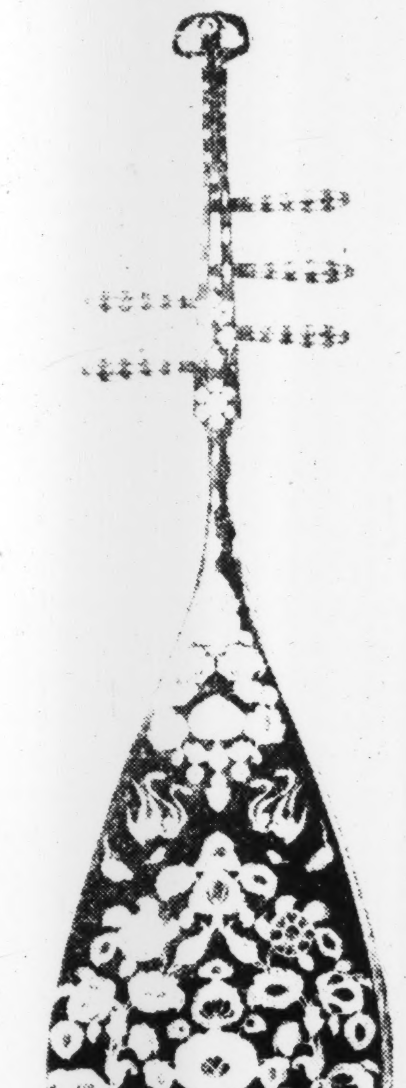
(By Dr. Jiro Harada, from a lecture delivered at the Oriental Culture Summer College)







Five Stringed Biwa (Front)



Five Stringed Biwa (Back)

Biwa, a Chinese musical instrument, usually has four strings and very seldom five. Therefore the present specimen may be an extremely valuable relic from the standpoint not only of workmanship but also of the history of musical instruments.

The design in white is made of mother-of-pearl inlay and dark spots in the center of rosette are inlaid with amber, while the blackish parts are made of tortoise-shell. A vivid motley of crimson, yellow and gold underlie the amber inlay and shine through the transparent material, presenting a beautiful effect. The instruments are made of rosetta-wood but paulownia has been used particularly for the front of the body to lessen the vibration of sound.

The nacre inlay of rosage flowers interposed with clouds and small birds produces a gorgeous decorative effect. This effect is heightened by the use of bright colors such as red, green and gold which are covered with amber and tortoise-shell and which underlie the flowers and leaves.

The decorative use of nacre inlaid in lacquer has been common since the Nara period and has become outstanding among our industrial arts. Doubtless the Nara period set an example to later ages in the use of nacre, but the method of using it in combination with tortoise-shell and amber, characteristic of that period, has not been transmitted. (Photos by K.B.S.)

Two Views of the Shoso-in. (Right photo by K.B.S.)

Origin Of Zen Found In Enigma Of Buddha

The Zen Doctrine Has Explanations Numbering 84,000

The Zen Sect of Buddhism is based upon the principle that everyone may arrive at the knowledge of the law and nature of Buddha by meditating upon one's self and this without being influenced by other dissenting doctrines on this matter. These various explanations seem to reach the great number of 84,000. The sect was introduced by Daruma (520) from China. Two of his disciples were Eno and Jinshu; the first preached in the North and the second in the South, hence the two branches.

This Oriental Religious Philosophy Has Enigmatic Catechism

'PERCEPTION' IMPORTANT

Reasoning Has No Place in Zen; It Seeks Intuitive Awakening

Zen, a branch of Buddhism, is a well-known religious philosophic thought prevailing in the Orient, most popularly in Japan and China, but its catechism is quite enigmatic. It tries to point out universal truth through a tangible, concrete example, without any process of reasoning.

The doctrine of Zen sprang from an anecdote of Gautama (Sakya muni) in his last days. One day, when his followers were expecting a sermon from him, he simply sat holding a flower in one hand, silently smiling. No one could understand, even by intuition, what he meant, except Kayo, one of his ablest disciples, who smiled in mutual understanding.

The enigma was simply this: one thing is a symbol of a thousand; one flower, then, symbolized infinity. And if one grasps the significance of a single flower, then he understands the significance of infinity.

Gautama praised him as the one who understood Buddhism completely. This is called telepathy. Kayo divined universal truth by the tangible scene of Gautama holding a flower—a specific circumstance.

Religious Awakening

In the Zen sect of Buddhism the word "perception" (or religious awakening) has great importance. It means apprehending the truth through a concrete personal experience. Much thinking must be done, of course, before this higher perception, this religious awakening, can ever be attained, but it does not involve logical processes. One's mental attitude must be examined, recollecting personal experiences, and after searching one's soul, when all suspicions, hard feelings, and evil thoughts have vanished like smoke, then and not till then can this mystic awakening be experienced. It is the approach to a general truth by the specific and the concrete and the tangible. It is somewhat like poetry, which is never logical.

In describing nature and narrating human events, one aims to express between the lines the spiritual truth that is hidden in the material phenomena. Sentiment in poetry can never be understood except by sympathetic intuition. In the Orient, logic and intuition are not rigidly discriminated but are fused, and the result often is illogical reasoning, but artistic and intuitive. Truth is often merely suggested in a light simile:

"Life is like the morning dew." How fraught with meaning, yet how delicately expressed. And, as for the frailty of life:

"It is as an abyss becoming shallow, and the shallows becoming an abyss." Trifling though these similes sound, there is a profound meaning in them.

Zen seeks intuitive religious awakening, and in order to attain that end, the follower must go to a meditation room and sit in religious contemplation upon the problem given by the priest of the temple. There is no teaching, no instruction: only the problem to solve by himself. When he thinks he has found the solution, he goes to the priest to verify it. If the answer is wrong, he must return to the meditation room to work out a different solution, persevering until the correct answer is obtained.

During this process, he may be scolded or even struck with a stick for stupidity, but he is given no word of instruction. He must arrive at the correct conclusion through his independent efforts. If you would question the priest why he does not teach his disciples by the direct method, he would answer that they must exercise their intuition, that experience is the best teacher. Knowledge by this method spreads more slowly but becomes more concrete, more practical, and more thorough. (M. Oshima, "Japan From Within.")

Radio Program

Wednesday

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for Workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10 a.m.

Friday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk, "Japan's Tradition and Its Strength and Beauty," by Yoshio Hirohama; Narration.
7:00 Time; News; Music: Chamber Music, "String Quartet in F Major" (Beethoven Op. 18 No. 1)
8:00 Summer National School Hour: Talk, "Elephant Parents and Children," by Sueo Abe.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "The Care of Babies," by Dr. Seizo Hirasawa.
10:00 Juvenile Hour.
11:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Text Book Reading," by Hisayu Yamamoto.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Asahi Mixed Choir; Osaka Broadcasting Chorus.
1:00 Narration: "Japan's Family Discipline," (T. Tobita) by Announcer Kawara.
2:30 Workers' Hour: Music and Radio Exercise.
5:50 Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 Childrens Hour: News; Nagoya Children Chorus.
6:30 Evening Talk; Music.
8:00 Nippon Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Terunobu Sakanishi: March, "National Marching Song" (T. Hattori); "L'Arlesienne" the First Suite (Bizet) Overture, Menuet, adagietto and "The Gong."
9:00 News; Monologue "The Wave" (S. Funabashi) by Miss Chieko Higashiyama.

TO ISSUE ORDINANCE FOR FISHING CONTROL

Two Corporations Planned to Combine, Regulate Existing Firms

SCHEME ALL-EMBRACING

Vessels, Equipment, Materials, Products, Storage Included In Program

For the purpose of effecting perfect control over the fishing industry, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is expected shortly to promulgate an ordinance in connection with the contemplated creation of two control agencies, one to be called the Imperial Marine Products Control Corporation and the other of Pelagic Fishery Control Corporation, reports the Asahi.

With this idea in mind, continues the paper, Agriculture and Industry Minister Hiroya Ino, invited to his official residence on Wednesday afternoon representatives of 16 organization connected with the fishing industry including Keizo Tamura, president of the Japan Fishery Company, and indicated to the guests the statues drafted by the Authorities in connection with the contemplated establishment of the two control bodies. It is revealed that the guests unanimously pledged their whole hearted cooperation with the authorities.

The statutes indicate that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is inclined to effect mergers or consolidation of the organizations concerned instead of effecting the immediate unification of their organizations.

The statutes drafted for the creation of the two organs follow:

(1) An Imperial Marine Products Control Corporation shall be organized with cold storage vessels invested in by the Nichiro Fishery Company, the Japan Fishery Company, the Pelagic Whaling Company and other similar companies and with monetary investments newly made by these various ocean fishery companies.

(2) The Imperial Marine Products Company shall be engaged in the following items of enterprises:

(1) Leases of vessels and equipment.

Programs shall be annually drafted for the operation of vessels and equipment as well as for hauls, and these programs shall be occasionally referred to for leases of vessels and equipment to eligible parties engaged in pelagic fisheries.

(2) Deliveries of Fishing Materials.

Deliveries of materials required for ocean fisheries shall be unified according to annual programs for hauls.

(3) Disposal of fishery products.

Products of pelagic fisheries shall be purchased and sold through the agency of the Imperial Marine Products Control Corporation, whereby it is to be understood that the sales business hitherto conducted by the existing pelagic fishery interests and the common sales guilds shall be taken over by the Imperial Marine Products Control Corporation.

(4) Ice Production and Cold Storage Enterprise.

The ice manufacturing and cold storage enterprises hitherto conducted by the existing pelagic fishery interests shall be taken over and carried on by the Imperial Marine Products Control Corporation.

The authorities, the paper says, are anxious to exercise water-tight control over the pelagic fishery industry. In view, however, of the difficulty in assessing the actual value of equipment owned by the existing parties concerned and for fear of disturbing their trade, the authorities are inclined to effect a gradual realization of their program in consideration of the unsettled situation.

First-Stage Consolidation

In spite of their fundamental idea to effect the consolidation of the existing pelagic fishery interests, numbering 16, the authorities are expected to set about the first-stage consolidation of these interests according to the following lines of policy, it being understood that these interests will be expected to effect an interchange of their respective funds to their mutual satisfaction:

(1) The fishery interests now operating along the Maritime Provinces of Soviet Russia, namely, the Nichiro, Ogifu and Sano, shall combine to organize a corporation provisionally named the Nisso Fishery Company, it being understood that part of the shares of this corporation shall be held by the Imperial Marine Products Control Corporation.

(2) The fishery interests now engaged in fishing salmon, trout and crabs on the northern Pacific, namely, the Nichiro, Taiheiyo, Kita Chishima, Kita-Nippon, Nippon-Kani, Hokuyo Kanzume and Hayashi-Kane, shall combine to organize a corporation provisionally named the North Pacific Fishery Control Company.

(3) The fishery interests now engaged in fishing along the Japan Sea, namely the Japan Fishery, Hokuyo Whaling, Hinode, Kyodo and Takasago, shall combine to organize a corporation provisionally named the Japan Sea Fishery Control Company.

(4) The Hayashi-Kane interests and those of the Taiyo Whaling, the Enyo Whaling shall combine to organize a corporation provisionally named the Western Pelagic Fishery Company.

(5) The Kyokuyo and Aikawa interests shall remain as they are.

(6) The rest of interests engaged in fish netting and harpooning bonito and tunny shall be suitably merged into one body.

Second-Stage Consolidation

Upon completion of consolidation according to the program for the first-stage, it is intended that a second-stage consolidation should be effected according to the plan jointly drafted by the various parties concerned, with the object of organizing the following corporations:

(1) A Pelagic Fishery Control Corporation comprising those engaged in the fishery industry along the Siberian coast.

(2) The Pelagic Fishery Control Corporation comprising those operating whaling mother-ships.

(3) The Pelagic Fishery Control Corporation comprising the rest of fishery interests.

After the meeting of the representatives of the 16 fishery interests at his official residence on Wednesday afternoon, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino expressed his views as follows:

"As a result of the negotiations I made today with the representatives interested, I was pleased with their assurance that they would cooperate with the authorities in connection with the contemplated creation of the Imperial Marine Products Control Corporation and of the Pelagic Fishery Control Corporation according to the Fishery Control Ordinance. Now I expect them to extend their wholehearted cooperation in conformity with the spirit of the times for the vital purpose of boosting the output of marine products."

Inefficient British Wartime Production Blasts Hopes for 'Second Front' Formation

The hopelessness of the British situation at the present time, when all propagandistic talk about the impending formation of a "second front" in Europe is blasted in the face of the inefficiency of the British wartime industrial production, is revealed in an article appearing in the latest issue of the magazine Diamond, which reads in translation as follows:

Having suffered one defeat after another, Britain which has been watching the Soviets' struggle on the Eastern Front with grave concern is now terror-stricken in view of the ever-increasing fighting strength displayed by the Axis Powers. At this very moment, however, the clamorous demands for the immediate formation of a second front in order to save the Soviets are becoming increasingly louder.

The recent accentuation of the German-Soviet war situation has again stimulated the expectation of the British public that some resolute action be taken to carry out landing operations on the European continent and to attack Germany from the rear. But the British authorities are again turning down such demands with the same excuses which they have been using ever since last autumn, pointing out that landing operations are impossible as the production of munitions and armaments is still too much lagging behind.

However, the British Government will not for ever be able to satisfy the British public with such excuses. At any rate, the eventual collapse of the Soviets' military strength would once and forever make any future attempt of British landing operations altogether hopeless to say nothing of the British dreams for a final victory in the war. The responsibility of the British Government is growing bigger every day.

New Organ Set Up

In face of the demands for a second front, the British Government sometime ago established an official organ which was given the bombastic name of an Allied Wartime Production General Headquarters and which was to impress the people with the systematic planning of the wartime production increase. A careful examination of this organ in its relation with the "second front" talk is indeed a matter of much interest.

Speaking in Parliament on March 24, Production Secretary Lyttleton declared that among the new organs which the British Government was establishing in order to increase military production, the Allied Wartime Production General Headquarters was of the foremost importance.

Establishment of this office showed that the Churchill Cabinet had at last realized the urgent necessity to create a central organ for the unification and inter-regional adjustment in the distribution of the three most important elements of the British war industry: i.e., raw materials, machinery, and labor.

In other words, the Production Secretary, making use of the wide authorities placed in his hands, created this Allied Wartime Production General Headquarters in an attempt to adapt the operation of the British war industry to the requirements of the present war. Among its personnel are included the Vice-Chief of the General Staff of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, Walter Layton; and the foremost technical experts of the three offices connected with military production, viz., Arms Production, Aircraft Production, and Labor Offices. As the central organ controlling the operation of Britain's war industry, according to Secretary Lyttleton's own words, the Allied Wartime Production General Headquarters is to be compared to the supreme command of the fighting services.

In addition, to assist this General Headquarters in carrying out its work, a committee composed of officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force and of officials of the three Government Offices connected with the war production was set up, and named the Allied Wartime Production Planning Department.

Duties of Headquarters

The duties of this Allied Wartime Production General Headquarters include the unification and strict coordination of the operation and planning of Britain's war production with the aims of British military strategy, and moreover the establishment of close cooperation with Britain's Allies, chiefly the United States, as well as the maintenance of close liaison with the dominions and colonies. This was not only made clear in the Production Secretary's above-mentioned address given in Parliament on March 24, but it has also become evident owing to the recent dispatch of former Production Secretary Beaverbrook to America, for the purpose of heightening cooperation with America.

In another address to Parliament, on April 22, Production Secretary Lyttleton announced that in connection with the Allied Wartime Production General Headquarters, an Industry Department had also been newly established.

This Industry Department, which was first called the Production Department, is supposed to assist the secretaries of the offices connected with military production in solving all problems having immediate bearing upon the production capacity of factories, such as shortcomings in equipment for production resulting from lack of coordination among the different Government authorities connected with military production; maladjustment in the demand and supply of labor; unnatural employment of labor and machinery, and obstructions in production resulting from political or financial causes. Ivan Spence, of the Military Supplies Office, was appointed chief of the department.

Connected with this Industry Department is an enquiry board which was established by Production Secretary Lyttleton with the approval of the Secretaries of Labor, the Navy, Military Supplies, and Aircraft Production. As members of this board which is to reply to enquiries concerning any of the problems enumerated in the preceding paragraph, several influential industrial capitalists and several experts on Labor problems designated by the Labor Secretary were nominated, and Robert Barlow of the Metal Box Company was appointed Chairman.

Proper Distribution Essential

It goes without saying that in order to develop the productive capacity of the war industry to its highest degree of efficiency it is absolutely necessary to assure a balanced distribution of raw materials, machinery, and labor, which are the three elements of production. Feeling this necessity, on February 18 the then Production Secretary Beaverbrook established an investigation committee composed of representatives of the British Employers Association, the British Industrial Federation, and the regional production councils, and headed by Walter Citrine.

This Citrine committee temporarily lost its center with the resignation of Lord Beaverbrook from the post of Production Secretary, but with the installation of Lyttleton in the same post the deadlock was broken and the investigations were resumed, and in May a report was completed, and practically all the recommendations embodied in this report were accepted by the British Government.

Main emphasis in this report was placed on the following points: that the Production Secretary should appoint regional production guidance officials and regional production councils; that all regional control organs established by the Government Offices concerned with war production should be united, and that all controversies concerning questions of raw materials, machinery, and labor should be settled.

Cooperation Unsatisfactory

Previously, the 11 districts of the country had been given regional war industry superintendents and production councils under the general control of the Government Offices connected with military production; but the usual thing was that the cooperation and liaison between the different officials in one and the same district was most unsatisfactory, and it was frequently pointed out in Parliament that a thorough reorganization was indispensable for the sake of the efficient operation of Britain's military industry. Already in the early part of April, a report submitted by the national defense expenditure special committee of the Military Supplies Office had strongly emphasized this urgent necessity.

According to the Citrine report, the regional production guidance officials are appointed by the Production Secretary who selects men with broad experience in industry and who have close knowledge of regional affairs and conditions; and they also serve as chairman of the regional production councils which include among their members the regional superintendents of the Navy, Military Supplies, Aircraft Production, Commerce, and Labor Offices, and three representatives each of labor and capital. Their task is the establishment of smooth cooperation to increase the efficiency of the regional war industry.

While the reorganization of the regional production councils in accordance with the recommendations of the Citrine Report was supposed to mark a new epoch in the British wartime production, it is interesting to find out to what extent all the above outlined measures have resulted in any actual production increase. As far as may be gathered from various single reports, no substantial production increase has been realized anywhere in Britain since last spring.

Churchill Advised

At a meeting of the British Federated Machinery Industrial Association held in Liverpool, about the middle of June, it was pointed out that the progress of the military production was much behind expectations. It is also reported that the vice-chairman of the production council of Middle Essex has addressed a telegram to Prime Minister Churchill urging him to take appropriate measures in view of the inefficient operation of the war industry.

The more than critical labor situation was exposed in a speech delivered by Labor Secretary Bevin on June 28, at Liverpool, in which he stated that practically all workers had been withdrawn from all factories not engaged in munitions production. Now even from munitions factories young workers are being withdrawn and sent to the front as soldiers, and as military losses would have to be reckoned with, further large-scale withdrawals of workers from the munitions factories would have to be expected, he said.

All this sounds very different from any increase in Britain's wartime production, and the British people which already have had to accept defeat after defeat must more and more fall into a desperate mood as all hopes for the formation of the "second front" will thus have to be given up.

REFORMS PROGRESS IN MOVIE INDUSTRY

Productions Adapted to Country's National Policy—Number Of Companies Reduced

The cinema world of Japan is gradually adjusting itself under the new order decided last August by the Board of Information involving a demand for substantial economy of films and adaptation of scenarios, management of cinema theaters, etc. to the national policy, says the Miyako.

By way of collaborating with the Government authorities the Nikkatsu, Toho, Shochiku, Shinko and Daito Cinema companies decided on a common policy of assisting the authorities in reforming the cinema world of this country. The policy thus decided upon among the five leading companies, however, was not quite up to the expectations of the authorities, who in order to make the position clear to those companies handed them written instructions, demanding the reduction of picture play productions to two a month, the number of cultural film productions per company to one, the number of pictures to be produced by the Japan Eigasha to two a month, and a news film, while leaving all matters relative to the distribution of films to the hands of one public corporation.

The policy of the competent authorities made public in this way created some unrest among cinema actors at first. After lengthy negotiations between the authorities and the movie companies concerned, a satisfactory agreement was reached on September 18 last, fixing the number of films to be produced each month to six in all and the number of production companies to three.

Mergers Effected

In accordance with the agreement reached, the Koa Movie Company was merged with Shochiku, while the Tohatsu, Nan-o, Daiei and Takarazuka companies were annexed to Toho. The amalgamation of the Nikkatsu, Shinko and Daito, however, gave rise to unexpected difficulties due to internal troubles on the part of the Nikkatsu. Eventually, Nikkatsu delivered its productions with all filming equipments to the new filming company for ¥2,500,000, retaining in its hands all films in stock and cinema houses with which to carry on its business as film exhibitors.

Soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia it was decided among concerns producing cultural films, that their number should be reduced to one with the least possible delay. In this connection, however, the negotiations are still proceeding among all parties concerned.

The suspension of activities in Japan on December 8 of the Japan-American Cinema Company facilitated the establishment of a foreign film company with Japanese capital, which is conducting business since last April.

The cinema world of Japan is required to execute a heavy duty as a means of propaganda and enlightenment warfare, and there are various points on which further adjustment is required. Perfect execution of its heavy duty must be preceded by complete adjustment of various matters concerned.

SOUTH COMMODITY PRICES DISCUSSED BY COMMISSION

Bank Representatives Participate in Meet—Investigations To Be Started

The Central Price Commission held a meeting of a sub-committee made up of representatives of the Bank of Japan, the Bank of Chosen, Yokohama Specie Bank and the Southern Development Bank at the Togyo Kaikan, Tokyo, on Tuesday, for discussions as to the desired adjustment of commodity prices in the southern regions with special reference to those prevailing in Japan Proper, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

The paper further reveals that an agreement was reached among the conferees at the meeting that they would proceed with investigations into the following items so as to facilitate the interchange of commodities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere:

(1) Absolute volume of currency.

(2) Counter-measure against inflation from the viewpoint of relations between commodities and currency.

(3) Absorption of inflated currency.

Not Whales, Quite, But....

The fisheries off Katsuura, Chiba Prefecture, are noted for the huge lobsters and other varieties of expensive sea food that they yield. Shown are some old hands harpooning bonito, a large and spirited variety, which can hardly be caught with the usual nets used in mass operations.

LAW PROMULGATED FOR MACHINE TOOLS

New Ordinance Aims at Boosting Quality—Subsidy System May Be Extended

In view of the desired enhancement of technical skill of medium and minor size machine tool factories and of the urgent need for heightening the quality of their products, the Commerce and Industry Ministry promulgated an ordinance for enforcement of the newly drafted regulations for judgment of superior quality machine tools turned out by these factories, effective August 15, reports the Nichi Nichi.

It is evident, according to the paper, that the Commerce and Industry Ministry has been induced to promulgate this ordinance on the strength of successful showings in the various machine tool factories following the enforcement of the regulations for subsidiaries to machine tool factories and encouraged by the satisfactory effects of the technical examination conducted by prefectural authorities and of the examination conducted according to the National General Mobilization Law.

In view of the remarkable increase in the number of orders nowadays placed by the authorities with medium and small size factories, the qualities of their products are expected to have a substantial bearing on the authorities' program for the replenishment of arms and ammunitions and the expansion of productive capacities, and it is a matter of absolute necessity to proceed with the examination system, observes the paper.

Article Quoted

The paper states that Article 1 of the ordinance for enforcement of the law for the machine tool industries stipulates that the authorities' examination shall be conducted on metals of all descriptions for cutting and grinding use and machine tools and that those passed by the examiners shall be officially recognized as superior quality machine tools.

The paper observes that the Commerce and Industry Ministry will give proper consideration to the prices of machine tools recognized as superior in quality, and the certificates thereby granted will be occasionally referred to as reliable data in connection with the judgment of enterprises needing official permission according to Article 3 of the Law for the machine tool industry.

With the view of executing the newly drafted regulations smoothly the Commerce and Industry Ministry will entrust the following organs with the task of occasionally inspecting the machine tools turned out by factories in their respective jurisdiction:

Technical Laboratory under the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Technical Encouragement Institutes for Tokyo and Osaka Prefectures, Technical Laboratories for Kanagawa, Hyogo, Aichi, Shizuoka and Niigata Prefectures.

The paper adds that the Commerce and Industry Ministry is prepared to call for an additional appropriation for the next fiscal year so as to extend the subsidy system.

OUTPUT OF STEEL PLATES SLATED TO BE INCREASED

A substantial increase will be observed in the output of thick steel plate and steel tubes for use in building ships beginning September next due to the enforcement of a production increase plan to be established by the Iron and Steel Industry Control Corporation by the end of this month, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The plan now under study by the Iron and Steel Industry Control Corporation involves the following factors:

(1) The existing factory equipments shall be fully utilized.

(2) Several iron works which have been producing no thick steel plate or steel tubes shall be detailed for the production of those goods in the future.

(3) Interchange of technique shall be conducted between leading iron and steel works.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short term	134.9	.30
N.Y.K., new short-term	94.4	+ .20
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	103.1	.20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.55	Same

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued from Page 6)

diplomacy, now became thoroughly aroused. In May of the fourth year of Koan (1281) a great swarm of one hundred and forty thousand Mongols, Chinese and Koreans, filling hundreds of warships, came surging across the Sea of Japan and battered against the western gates of the Empire.

This time the defenders, with the lessons learned from the first invasion standing them in good stead, fought with great skill and courage, allowing the enemy no opportunity to come ashore. For fifty-three days a fierce battle raged, the crisis being reached in a naval engagement in the Straits of Tsushima, which lie between Japan and Korea.

Another Storm

What happened on the occasion of the first Mongol invasion again came to pass, a most terrific tempest overtaking the sea hordes and practically wiping the armada off the face of the sea.

Nichiren, the humble fisherman's son, had faithfully kept on praying and the gods had once more answered.

It is estimated that not quite one-fifth of the one hundred and forty thousand escaped, so that the fearful total of over one hundred thousand were either drowned or taken prisoner.

Bushido, with its reliance on valor and its faith in the gods had won a great victory. After the battle there remained the opportunity to show one more component element which goes to make up Bushido—Humanity.

Immediately after the fighting had ceased, the enemy bodies of Mongols, Chinese, and Koreans were given honorable burial near the site at which the battle had taken place. And on this plot of ground, which was in Itomura, Itoshimagori, Chikuzen, Kyushu, there was ordered built the great temple of Korai-ji, for the spiritual welfare of the defeated enemy. Despite the nature of the expedition sent out by Kublai Khan, his defeated hosts were forgiven in death, and Korai-ji temple was built in their honor. Bushido admitted of no enemies among the dead.

Korai-ji was a "crown" temple placed under the special protection of the Imperial Court. After the passing of six and a half centuries it no longer exists. But it is interesting to note that its name is retained in that of a village in Kyushu, the site of that temple being known to have been situated there.

The Dazai Kandaishi, a geographical work, states that there stood a Kwannon shrine on the site at the time that the book was written (circa 1830). The foundation stones remained until quite recently, when they were finally removed in order to bring the land under cultivation. The plot now goes under the name of Dochi-batake, or "Temple-Lot Farm."

Bill Clearings

Aug. 20 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	206,564	127,481
Balance	38,550	21,889

PRICES CONTINUE UPWARD ON BOURSE

Special Gains Seen in Mitsubishi Electric Machines, N.Y.K., Other Stocks

The Tokyo Stock Exchange enjoyed a continued spell of bullish activity yesterday.

In the long-term section, for example, the majority of the listed shares treaded an upward path and also impressive were the gains registered by Mitsubishi Electric Machines, N. Y. K., Tokyo Wire Rope, and Kurashiki Spinning, respectively bouncing up ¥1.50, ¥1.20, ¥1.10 and ¥1.00.

The short-term section and the spot market were comparatively quiet and calm and quotations closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

Thursday's closing quotations of the major issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.70, N. Y. K. ¥111.40, its new ¥94.40, Kanebo, new ¥103.10, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥90.70, Osaka Exchange, new ¥73.20, S. M. R. ¥74.30, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥85.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)		d .5	....	73.6
Do. new (25)		u .3	43.6	43.9
Kanebo Spinning (50)				154.9
Do. new (25)	103.1	u .6	103.4	104.2
Tei'ku Rayon n. (37½)		u .2	....	90.8
Second Section				
N Y K (50)	110.4	u .9	111.0	111.3
Do. new (37½)	93.9	u .3	....	95.1
O. S. K. (50)		u .6	....	99.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.5	u .6	....	99.1
Uraga Dock (50)	87.5	u .2	....	84.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.4	u .4	....	88.5
Hitachi Works (50)	77.5		....	76.5
Oriental Development	65.6	u .1	....	66.7
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....	u1.0	74.6	75.1
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	64.6	d .3	....	65.1
Toyo Ball-Bearing	92.3	d .4	....	91.6
Japan Nickel	45.7	d .3	46.1	46.0
Japan Piston Ring	84.0	u .7	84.1	84.7
Furukawa Industry	141.2	u .1	96.5	96.7
Mitsubishi Machinery	142.0	u1.5	141.9	141.9
Japan Carbon	84.8	u .1	85.1	85.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.55	107.55	107.55	107.55
Second 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
First 4%	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20

Short-Term Market

Short-term price in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stok. new	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.9
N. Y. K., old	110.4	111.0	110.4	111.4
Do. new	93.7	94.0	93.7	94.4
Kanebo Spinning	....	....	....	....
Do. new	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.1
Teikoku Rayon. n.	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.7
Osaka Stock. new	73.2	73.2	73.0	73.2
Japan Oil	78.4	78.5	78.4	78.8
S. M. Railway	74.2	74.3	74.1	74.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.2	....	....	85.3
Hitachi Works	77.0	77.3	77.0	77.3
Japan Mining	58.9	58.8	58.8	58.8
Manchuria Ind.	58.2	58.0	58.0	58.0

PRESIDENT IS SELECTED FOR METAL CONTROL BODY

Informal decision has been reached by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to appoint Atsushi Oya (President of the Imperial Light Metal Control Company, and of the Sumitomo Aluminum and Sumitomo Chemical Industry companies) as President of the Light Metal Control Corporation, and Iwasaburo Obata (Director of the Imperial Light Metal Control Company) as Director-in-Chief of the same Corporation, says the Chugai.

The selection of Mr. Oya and Mr. Obata for the posts in question was decided upon at the Selection Committee's meeting held on August 10. The agreement of Mr. Oya and Mr. Obata to their appointments for the new duties having been obtained, their formal designation to the posts in question will be announced immediately after the inaugural general meeting of the new corporation is opened at the Imperial Light Metal Control Company on September 10.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1942

The Arrival of the Evacuation Ships

The safe arrival at Yokohama yesterday of some 1,500 Japanese nationals who have been evacuated from the various countries of North and South America on board the diplomatic exchange vessels Asama Maru and Conte Verde is an occasion for congratulation. There is no one in this land who does not share with the returned passengers the joy which must be theirs on reaching their homeland safe and sound after the experiences which they have undergone. For indeed their experiences must have been far from pleasant, for even though they may not have suffered from physical ill-treatment, to have been detained in an enemy country while bitter hostilities were in progress could not have been other than a harrowing experience.

That these evacuees have been able to maintain their good spirits and their courage as well as they have attests to the strength which comes from the confidence of all Japanese everywhere that however they may be kept in the dark with respect to actual news or whatever fate may befall them individually, there can never be any question in their minds as to the glories which their Japanese fatherland is certain to attain. This thought must have sustained the evacuees during their months of detainment in enemy hands.

Their joy must be all the greater now that they have been able to learn, through means afforded them during their cruise since the exchange at Lourenco Marques, through their observations at first hand during their stop at Shonan, and now through direct experience on the soil of Japan itself, how the glories of the accomplishments of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia have actually surpassed the highest expectations. The Japanese nation is proud to share in the exultation which must be felt by those, who, having only recently been freed from the enemy, are belatedly learning the good news.

While the nation rejoices with the returning evacuees, however, it must not be forgotten that there is need to be serious and sober. It cannot be other than a cause for regret that the evacuation of these people under such circumstances should have become necessary at all. It cannot be other than a cause for regret that the stubborn attitude of the United States brought on this unfortunate war. Our Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu had the task of trying to make the United States see reason when she was stubbornly determined not to see reason. In the face of such blind arrogance, even the best efforts of the Japanese Ambassadors to preserve the peace which all Japanese sincerely desired unfortunately failed.

Reports indicate, however, that Ambassador Nomura, noble and serious character that he is, has in particular expressed himself as gravely feeling his responsibility and taking the matter much to heart. This is not the place to go into a review of the Japanese-American negotiations, but suffice it to say that an examination of the proceedings will amply prove that under the circumstances, with the Americans entertaining the delusions that have characterized them in recent years, there could have been no other outcome. History will thoroughly vindicate the actions of our Ambassadors..

But regardless of how just Japan's course has been, regardless of what reasons for pride we may have in Japan's accomplishments in the war so far, and regardless of how joyous an occasion is the return of the evacuees, our greatest thoughts must be that Japan is engaged in a stupendous conflict. In view of this all-pervading fact, the important thing is not the emotions of the moment whatever be the occasion. The important thing is for the entire nation, evacuees and those who have always been here, to dedicate themselves anew to the responsibilities which still await us all.

The Moscow Conference

It was officially announced both in London and in Moscow that the representatives of Britain, America and the Soviet Union met in conference in Moscow from August 12 to 15 in order to discuss the future strategic plans of the Allies. Exactly what subjects were discussed has not been disclosed but the presence at the Conference of British and American military leaders seems to leave little room for doubt that the main subject taken up for discussion referred to the consolidation of the anti-Axis front with special reference to increased aid for the Soviet Union.

A survey of the present Soviet-German war situation shows that the position of the Soviet Army in South Russia has become markedly deteriorated since the fall of Rostov. Stalingrad, a city of great strategic importance, is now besieged by the Germans, while the northern and central parts of the Caucasus have passed under the German sway. The loss of the command of the Caspian Sea by the Soviet Union in the sequel to the collapse of the defense of the Caucasus must mean the severance of the Anglo-American route of aid for the Soviet Union by way of Persian Gulf and Astrakhan. As is well known, there are only two main Anglo-American routes of supply for the Soviet Union—one via the Caspian Sea, as above mentioned, and the other via Murmansk. Of these two main routes of supply, the latter is exposed to constant German raids both from the sea and from the air, and consequently the former is the more important of the two. The loss of this important route would put an end to Anglo-American aid for the Soviet Union in the matter of the supply of arms.

In the big German offensive last year, the Soviet Union got many of her important industrial centres either occupied or destroyed by the Germans, with the result that her munitions industry has become paralyzed. This has rendered imperative her reliance on Britain and America for the supply of arms. Such being the case, if the main route of supply for the Soviet Union be cut off, the Soviet Union must necessarily suffer a serious diminution in her strength of resistance.

America and Britain naturally regard it as of urgent necessity to strengthen the the weakened position of the Soviet Union before that country becomes completely isolated through the loss of all her supply routes. Indeed, this is the way to save themselves rather than to save the Soviet Union. To this end, it is necessary to open the so-called second front to relieve the Soviet Union of the hard pressure of the German forces. They have just tried it and failed dismally. There is reason to believe that at the recent strong appeal to Britain and America for the Moscow Conference Josef Stalin reiterated his immediate creation of a second front, no doubt, to the great embarrassment of Winston Churchill who presumably went to Moscow to explain to the Soviet Premier personally the difficult circumstances attending this very undertaking. The British Prime Minister's persuasive powers failed to convince the Soviet Premier, and unable to resist the Soviet Union's ardent and persistent appeal any longer, the Allied Governments finally embarked on the venture of landing troops, in defiance of the counsels of military experts who raised various objections, on the morning of August 19 at Dieppe on the French Channel coast. Sure enough, the venture failed and it is reported that the invaders suffered very heavy casualties. This unsuccessful landing operation was participated in by British, American, Canadian and de Gaullist troops, one division all told. A portion of these troops actually landed, but they were soon wiped out by the German defenders who fought them at close quarters. Twenty-eight enemy tanks landed were destroyed while the prisoners totalled 1,500 including 60 Canadian officers, it is reported. How complete the failure of this landing operation was can be seen from the fact that at 4 p.m. on the day of landing there was not a single enemy soldier left on the continent and two hours later all shops in Dieppe were re-opened and the inhabitants of the harbor town were seen going shopping as if nothing had happened. Once more it has been proved that German defenses are equal to all emergencies and the episode has also given another illustration of the Allied inability to effect a landing in the face of a hostile force. By the failure of this landing operation undertaken in a vain attempt to create a second front, the position of the Allies has been worsened. Besides losing heavily both in men and materials, they have given a conclusive proof of their inability to aid the Soviet Union in time of dire need. The demoralizing effects of this fact not only on the Soviets but on the British and American peoples will be very serious.

ASIATICS FIGHTING TO REGAIN FORMER CONTROL OVER PACIFIC

Japanese Determined That no Anglo-Americans Will Again Come to Exploit People of Asia

TANESHIGE KOMAKI
Professor Kyoto Imperial University
(From the Taiyo)

As viewed from the standpoint of politico-geography, the Pacific Ocean was and is an Asian water. Everybody knows that the original inhabitants of North America were the so-called American Indians. Though named as such, arbitrarily, by the Europeans, there is no question but that the American Indians were of Asiatic origin. Many, many centuries ago they migrated to the North American continent either by way of crossing the narrow straits which separate the Asiatic and American continents and which are dotted with islands, or by the South Pacific route. They were the first ones who ever knew there was such an expanse of waters as the Pacific Ocean.

Thus from time immemorial the American continent was inhabited by this Asiatic race. They had already attained early a fair degree of civilization, to which those Inca and Maya cultures bear witness before any European ever set foot on the Western Hemisphere.

That America was discovered by the Europeans led by Columbus is a claim made by the Occidental historians. But the Indians were there before they "discovered" them. So the original discoverers of America were an Asiatic race. Rather, it was the Asiatics who first laid claims on America by virtue of their discovery.

Such being the case, the Pacific Ocean as lying between those Asiatic and American continents was an Asian water from the beginning of time. Undoubtedly it is an Asian water, for today there live millions of Indonesians, Polynesians, Micronesians, and Melanesians, all Asiatic races on the numerous islands scattered in the Pacific areas. Naturally they call the Pacific Ocean their own waters through inheritance and otherwise.

Voyage Over Indian Ocean

It was not the Pacific Ocean alone but the Indian Ocean as well that was considered an Asian water. To prove this we must recall the great expeditionary force of the Ming dynasty which was dispatched to the Arabian and east African coasts on seven different occasions from 1405 to 1435. This event had even preceded the arrival of Vasco da Gama in India by about 70 years, the famed Portuguese navigator having made the trip for the first time by way of Cape of Good Hope.

Then from about this time the people who started to appear on the scene to disturb this natural order of things were European adventurers. That Asia eventually became the scene of these disturbing elements was indeed sad and regrettable. It was undoubtedly caused among other things, by the glittering gold of Japan and spices of the Molucca Islands.

Excepting the fearless Japanese, however, who were protected by the mysterious grace of their gods, all the other Asiatic regions had been subjected to European invasions and exploitations. First the Spaniards invaded the Philippines and Molucca Islands, coming by way of the Americas, and then the suit was followed by the Dutch with their incursions into the East Indies and southern China.

These foreign invaders went down in turn as the result of their bad colonial policies and in the course of their fierce struggles among themselves, excepting the Dutch who maintained their ground through their efforts centered on commercial exploitations until they were replaced by the English.

Then along the middle of the eighteenth century, taking a tip from James Cook's explorations of the Pacific regions, England came out suddenly on the Pacific Ocean for further conquest. Singapore was the first place occupied on this venture, and thus succeeding in the occupation of what was eventually to prove the western entrance of her influence to the Pacific Ocean, she turned her attention to both south and north. To the south, she grabbed Australia and New Zealand and to the north the conquest of China and Japan became her objective, thereby to bring the western Pacific into her sphere of influence.

British Expansion

Thus having completely attained her domination in the western Pacific along about the middle of the nineteenth century, she proceeded thereafter, practically unmolested, to establish important strategical bases extending from the southwest toward the northeast of the Pacific Ocean. She took possession of the Norfolk Island in 1853, the Fiji Island in 1874, the Fanning Island in 1888, the Phoenix Island in 1892, and the Ellis Island in 1892.

Even after the First World War, despite Japan's meritorious contribution toward the Allies' cause in maintaining order in the Pacific areas, it was the British chicanery that resulted in Japan attaining what little mandatory possession she got north of the imaginary equatorial line, while for herself England worked ingeniously to grab the highly valuable, old German possessions to the south of the equator.

While Britain was thus busy in spreading her influence in those Pacific areas, America too became aggressive. The year 1898 witnessed the annexation of Hawaii. This turned out to be the first of her Pacific acquisitions.

And following the Spanish-American War in the same year, the Americans acquired the Philippines. By this time she had already made stepping-stone connections with Midway, Wake, and Guam Islands. In the meantime, having occupied a part of Samoa Island, America virtually took a step further south toward Australia and New Zealand, preparatory to her future expansion along that line.

On the other hand, from the north, from Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, which had been ceded by the Russians, America tried to make an advance southward as well as westward in the Pacific. Then with the completion of the Panama Canal, which virtually stood opposite Singapore as the eastern gate to the Pacific, America was enabled to move quickly into the Pacific from the Atlantic in case of an emergency.

Now Russia could not content herself by remaining a bystander. During the Czarist regime she expanded toward Asia, coming through Siberia and out into the Pacific Ocean.

As to the East Indies, these are the only vestiges of Netherlands' former glory in the Pacific areas. They were administered from the Netherlands by a governor-general and a council of five, nominated by the queen, according to the regulations for the Government of Netherlands Indies adopted in 1854.

Changes Taking Place

Thus the Pacific Ocean, which has been the world's center of attention as regions for invasions and aggressions since the fifteenth century, is now witnessing a tremendous politico-geographical change. Most of those Powers are now losing their footholds in the Pacific areas, being driven out by virtue of the current hostilities. For Japan is committed to the proposition of putting a stop to their nefarious tactics and exploitations that have been perpetrated in these parts over the last four centuries.

It is, however, a mistaken idea to call 180 degrees east longitude as the dividing line between America and Japan. It never contributes to the cause of peace, nor does it fit our idea of the homogeneous Pacific.

To illustrate the point, although Hawaii was taken by the Americans and situated east of the international date line, racially it has always been Asiatic. That fact of the matter is that even before the United States had annexed Hawaii, it commissioned King Kaiakaua in 1881, then the de facto king, to request Japanese to come to Hawaii, and in the following years about 10,000 Japanese emigrants went over there. These Japanese were successful in the building up of the Hawaiian industries.

All these Pacific areas, now inhabited by the Asiatic races, are entitled to regain what they have lost. Fortunately Japan is determined to see to it that all the pernicious, high-handed Anglo-American influence be driven out. She aspires to make it a real, lasting peaceful area as the name Pacific stands, by driving out all the disturbing elements.

College Humor

Proctor (exceedingly angry)—So you confess that this unfortunate Freshman was carried to this frog pond and drenched? Now what part did you take in this disgraceful affair?

Sophomore (meekly)—The right leg, sir.

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Wind of the Gods

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

A tiny empire unknown to Europe, quaintly described by Marco Polo as "Zipangu," defies Kublai Khan, who was ruler of the Mongolians, master of China, conqueror of Korea, successful invader of eastern Europe, and withal, emperor of a land and an age in which civilization had reached the highest state yet attained by any people.

Courage is the framework of Bushido.

A street-preacher in Japan reads the greed in the soul of Kublai, warns his people of an impending invasion, prays for a typhoon, and lo! the winds blow, and destroy the enemy.

Faith is the meat which covers the framework of Bushido.

The fighting is over, the victors forgive the invaders, and honor the enemy dead with a great temple.

Humanity is the mind which rules Bushido.

No one story, which in its telling, grasps the essential spirit of Bushido as does the historical version of the attempted invasion of Japan by the great Kublai Khan. . .

Nichiren

A little less than seven hundred years ago a fisherman's son came down from Hiyeizan and began to preach on the streets of Kamakura. He styled himself Nichiren—Lotus of the Sun.

His dogma was "Zen is a demon, Shingon a national tragedy, and I possess the only True Doctrine." His favorite topic was "National Ruin."

Nichiren, a fanatic where his beliefs were concerned, combined the tactical methods of Barnum and the Salvation Army in trying to impress upon his countrymen the warning of the wrath to come. With drums and bill posters, by voice and pen, he carried on with his career of preacher and patriot until he began to wield tremendous influence among the people.

Nichiren's reasons for forecasting national ruin were not all concerned with religion, or the lack of it. His broad education enabled him to understand the nature of the Mongolian conquests then sweeping through all Asia, his commanding intellect made him infer that some day soon Japan would not escape an attack, and his fiery patriotism led him to perceive that only a puissant nationalism would enable Japan to escape the catastrophe which he prophesied.

He preached so extensively and enthusiastically that he was condemned by the authorities to be beheaded as a public nuisance. But his immense popularity won for him a commutation of the death penalty to banishment, and even this sentence was later revoked.

Predicted Invasion

Nichiren predicted that the Mongols would invade Japan, and stirred up the people to confront it. As a means of defense he urged nationwide prayers for typhoons which would destroy the squadrons of the dreaded Mongols.

And in truth the people prayed. In preparation for the impending invasion, for many months, from one end of the country to the other, there began to be heard "the tapping and roll of temple drums, the tinkling of sacred bells, and the litanies of priests; while in thousands of temples the wood fire used in the 'goma' rite was kept burning, and the smoke of incense ascended perpetually."

In the meanwhile Foo Pe Li, whose more familiar name is Kublai Khan, was looking around for new worlds to conquer. Korea had been subjugated, not to mention the whole of China. All central and western Asia was under the domination of the Mongols, and their arms of conquest reached even into Europe.

This new Mongol power had risen in the first half of the thirteenth century under the aegis of Genghis Khan, who was the grandfather of Kublai. Growing in power and influence, the time finally arrived when Kublai Khan dispatched an embassy to Japan in the year 1268, bearing a letter which ostensibly expressed the desire for opening intercourse between the two countries, but in reality was couched in haughty language and teemed with veiled threats.

The letter was not vouchsafed an answer. Hojo Tokimune, Shogunate regent at the time, was a man of immense courage, and not one to be overawed by Kublai Khan, or intimidated by his letter.

Insolent, Says Hojo

"Kublai is insolent," said Lord Hojo. "Deign not to make answer. We shall always welcome friendly overtures, but a letter of threat is best answered in silence."

That illustrious traveler Marco Polo was in Peking, China, the year that Kublai made his great attempt to conquer Japan. When he got back to Europe later, he wrote:

"Zipangu is an island in the eastern ocean, situated at a distance of about fifteen hundred miles from the mainland. It is of considerable size; its inhabitants have fair complexions, are well made, and are civilized in their manners. They are independent of every foreign power, and governed by their own emperor. They have gold in the greatest abundance, its sources being inexhaustible. So greatly known was the wealth of this island that a desire was excited in the breast of the Grand Khan Kublai, now reigning, to make the conquest of it, and to annex it to his dominions."

Exactly as Marco Polo had informed his countrymen in Europe, Kublai became inflamed with the desire to add Japan to his dominions, and although his embassies were rebuffed, he continued to send envoys with stronger and stronger letters of intimidation.

Lord Hojo not only snubbed Kublai's messages, but eventually defied the Mongols by beheading their envoys and exposing the heads to public disgrace on the pillories.

Expedition Sent

Angered, Kublai Khan sent his first Mongol expedition to Japan in the year eleven of Bunei (1274). His forces numbered forty-eight thousand, and they landed in Kyushu.

The Mongol hordes sacked the islands of Iki and Tsushima and the town of Hakata, ruthlessly putting to the sword all the rural population of the male sex, while they tied the women to their ships by means of a rope passed through a hole cut in the palms of the hands.

The troops of Kublai fought in mass formation, continental fashion, and their tactics put the Japanese warriors at a tremendous disadvantage. Besides, the weapons used by the invaders were far superior to the arms of the Japanese. At long range the enemy used powerful crossbows, while at shorter distances they used light arms dipped in poison. The Mongols had warships which were high-decked, and even employed firearms of a kind, to the amazement of the Japanese.

But the defenders were fighting for their family and home, and valiantly stood their ground. The invaders fought fiercely, and for a time the fortunes of the battle favored the enemy, and things looked dark for the Japanese.

The Storm Comes

All this time, it must be recalled Nichiren had been praying for a typhoon, and exhorting the people to ask the gods for a great storm which would destroy the enemy. And the gods answered!

The Mongolians, after suffering heavy losses, reembarked and put out to sea. But a heavy gale—the typhoon for which Nichiren had prayed—caught them, so that the invaders reached their homeland minus fully a third of their forces.

The Mongol invasion was carried out not by Mongols alone, but by the combined forces of Mongolians, Chinese and Koreans. And in this battle, a great number of Koreans were among the enemy made prisoner by the Japanese.

It has been mentioned that the invaders committed diabolical atrocities in the sacking of the towns and islands of Kyushu. By all the laws of human nature, it would not be strange if the victorious defenders had sought to seek revenge upon the prisoners left behind by the enemy.

But such was not the case. History—and Bushido—is able to point out that the Korean Government sent to the Japanese Government in October of the fifth year of Sho o (1292) a letter of state in which the former tendered hearty thanks for the kind treatment and protection accorded to the Korean prisoners in Japan.

After the failure of the first attempted invasion, Kublai Khan once more resorted to diplomatic threats in order to forcibly open intercourse with Japan. He sent more envoys during the following year.

Decapitates Envoys

Lord Hojo promptly decapitated the envoys as a sign of defiance. Still another mission came five years later, in the second year of Koan (1279), and these envoys were also executed at Hakata, Kyushu.

Kublai Khan, convinced of the utter uselessness of resorting to

(Continued on Page 5)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Shattered Dream

To the Editor:

While the whole world is restlessly waiting for the current ominous lull to turn into a bombastic storm, the Australian radio station A.B.C. announced that the Australian government was making necessary arrangements to observe the Day of Prayer on September 3 as proclaimed by the King of England. Brief as it is, this communique is suggestive of many things which are taking place behind the scenes of the actual war.

A few months back, Allied government leaders clamorously vaunted that the Japanese fleet was smashed in the Coral Sea battle, but not only the Japanese air units have been raiding important air bases in the central part of Australia but Japanese bluejackets occupied the strategic Aru Islands, Kei Islands, and Tanimber Islands in the Arafura Sea, north of Australia. The loss of these islands has left Australia without the vital bases from which her forces intended to conduct guerrilla warfare against the Japanese. No wonder Australia is preparing for the Day of Prayer for her survival.

While the allied situation in the Pacific is worsening day by day, the European front is not developing in favor of the so-called United Nations. Although the agitation in the Allied nations for a second front in Europe seems mounting, the London authorities are trying their best to tone down the popular cry and hue for a summer offensive in the British radio and press.

Reflecting official opinion, the Daily Telegraph declared in an editorial that the call for a second front is growing daily and finds an echo in every heart, but it urged the Britons to use their heads as well as their hearts in making demands concerning the conduct of the war. The editorial implied that Great Britain is not in a position to take the initiative against her enemy on any front chiefly because Axis undersea raiders have been inflicting considerable damage on British shipping which, as matters stand, is the life line of the British armed forces.

There were some feeble voices in the British capital demanding that a second front be formed immediately in Europe in order to divert Germany's attention from slowly dying England. A large number of American and British hypocrites clamor that a summer offensive be launched for the express purpose of assisting the Soviet Union in her crucial fight against Germany. But the Daily Mail, another British journal in London, truthfully spoke up the British mind when it declared that the purpose of a second front is not to help Russia but primarily to prevent the British Empire from totally tottering.

Since the outbreak of World War II, Great Britain has clung to American aid. The United States, however, is not so strong militarily and economically as she used to be as a result of the catastrophic defeats her forces have suffered since the outbreak of open hostilities in the Pacific. The disastrous Pearl Harbor debacle and Japan's command over the vast Southwestern Pacific have rendered meaningless Roosevelt's favorite claim that the United States is "the arsenal of democracy."

This cold fact is well supported by writings of discriminating and competent American commentators, among whom is Mr. Donald Mitchil. Writing in the recent issue of the American weekly "Nation," he conclusively declared that American losses in the current conflict "have been as strategically serious as they have been extensive."

K.H.

August 20, 1942

In the Periodicals

Sozo, Vol. 12, No. 9, August, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Problem of Co-Prosperity Sphere, Downward Tendency of Britain, Reform of Administration Organ and Renovation of Officialdom, Fundamental Theory of Education of Development of East Asia, New Development of German-Soviet War, Various Problems of Readjustment of Newspapers, and Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on the War of Greater East Asia and Ocean.

Taiyo, Vol. 4, No. 8, August, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. The current edition is particularly devoted to the study of Northern Pacific.